The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3159. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the Naval Expedition.

Descent Upon the Coast of South Carolina.

Its Destination Bull's Bay or Beaufort.

RETURN OF DISABLED TRANSPORTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Floyd's Forces Badly Defeated by Rosecrans.

Preparations for Cutting Off his Retreat.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

Rumored Resignation of Gen. Beauregard.

Confederate Forces Withdrawn from Yorktown and Great Bethel.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

HOPEFUL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The news from the fleet and the hopeful position of affairs about Gen. ROSECRANS' command have excited a general rejoicing in the city, and all are anxiously waiting to hear of the success of both.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN THE CITY.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is now compelled, in consequence of his enlarged command, to remain more in the city. He has not crossed the river since the departure of Gen. SCOTT, but he is constantly engaged in attending to his duties here.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HALLOCK.

Major-Gen. HALLOCK arrived in the city this morning, and is now stopping at Willard's. He reported himself early to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and he was cordially welcomed. At a late hour he was accompanied by Gen. MCCLELLAN to the Executive mansion, where he was introduced to the President and members of the Cabinet, and the same welcome was extended to him. It is not yet been decided to what department Gen. HALLOCK will be assigned. He is not second in command, as is stated by some of the New-York journals. Gen. FREMONT ranks him—Gen. HALLOCK being the third of the Major-Generals created by the last Congress.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Government has so perfected its plans that no fears are felt of any uprising in Maryland on the occasion of the election to-morrow.

THE ALEXANDRIA CASE.

Under a most singular misapprehension of the facts, the Administration has caused a cessation of the proceedings of Provost-Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, to secure the payment of Northern merchants for claims against the estates of rebel debtors. The following is an order of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN to the military Governor of Alexandria:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. MONTGOMERY—*Sir*: The General commanding has received from the War Department a communication, of which I forward herewith a copy, touching certain alleged proceedings of the Provost-Marshal of your command. You will take measures for the immediate suspension of all exercise of civil jurisdiction by the Provost Marshal, and direct that his action be confined to matters of military and police character.

By order of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

THOS. M. KEY, Colonel and A. D. C.

It will be perceived that, according to the letter of the order, the General was not bound to interfere with the Provost Judge, as his office had not been mentioned. It was deemed best, however to obey what seemed the spirit of the order, and treat it as if it meant the Provost Judge.

The statements of the *Tribune*, that Gen. FRANKLIN constituted the Provost Court of Alexandria a civil Court, are totally untrue. Judge FREESE has not decided suits of a civil nature, except as between a loyal citizen and a rebel.

NO NEWS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

There is no important news from the Lower Potomac to-day. The *Pusey* went down from the Navy-yard to the flotilla this evening.

OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY.

It appears from the official statement that the amount of drafts upon the Treasury last month, was ten and a half millions, of which six millions, six hundred thousand were drawn from New-York. The unavailable bullion fund is nine hundred and two thousand. The total balance to the credit of the United States Treasury in the States now under insurrectionary control, is stated at six and a half millions, and after making a deduction for the unavailable, gives the available balance at four and a half millions.

DRILL OF A HOWITZER BATTERY.

Lieut. PARKER had an admirable drill of his Howitzer Battery, of four guns and one hundred men, this afternoon. The battery moved down the Virginia shore, was landed, the pieces mounted and dismounted, and the howitzer drill regularly gone through with.

MINNESOTA-ROW FOR HOSPITALS.

The recent residences of Senators DOUGLAS, RICE and BRECKINRIDGE and Mr. CORBIN, known as Minnesota-row, have been taken by the Government for hospitals, at a rent of $7,000. They are well adapted for the purpose.

POSTAGE TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Information has been received at the Post-office Department that regimental postmasters and other persons detailed to receive and forward letters from the United States Army have, in some instances, demanded and exacted prepayment of postage on letters destined for the British North American Provinces. This practice is a direct violation of the postal regulations, which do not require prepayment of postage on such letters, and it should be immediately discontinued.

THE MISSION TO JAPAN.

I learn that Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS has sent home his resignation as American Minister in Japan, and that he desires to return to the United States by the 1st of January. Hon. R. H. PRUYN, of Albany, has been appointed to succeed him, and will speedily take his departure.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES FOR THE CAPITAL.

It is understood that the Government has decided upon procuring two steam fire-engines, with experienced men to work them. A proposition from the Hope Company, of Philadelphia, to furnish them, has been pending for some weeks.

MORE FORAGE.

Owing to the efforts of the Quartermaster's Department, forage is now coming forward more rapidly, though the supply is not adequate for the present wants of the army.

ANOTHER FOREIGN OFFICER VOLUNTEERS.

Baron D. REIFENBERG, of Belgium, has tendered his military services to the Government.

AN APPOINTMENT.

CHAS. L. OGDEN, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul to Quebec.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

Withdrawal of Rebel Troops from Great Bethel, Yorktown and Norfolk.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF BEAUREGARD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 4.

No less than sixty contrabands came in to the Fortress and fleet Monday.

They report that many of the troops have been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown, and the vicinity of Norfolk, but do not know where they have gone. They were picked up in boats and canoes. One boat had 24 in it.

The *Day Book*, of Norfolk, mentions a rumor that Gen. BEAUREGARD had resigned, and also published a dispatch from Richmond, mentioning a similar rumor there.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Southern papers received here say the loss of the rebels at Leesburgh was 300 killed and wounded. Richmond papers say that Gen. EVANS fought at Leesburgh contray to orders, and is to be Court-martialed.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.

By this time our able representatives abroad, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, are pretty well on their way over the briny deep towards the shores of Europe. We commit no indiscretion in stating that they have embarked upon a vessel which will be abundantly able to protect them against most of the Yankee cruisers they may happen to meet, and the chances are consequently a hundred to one that they will reach their destination in safety. The malice of our Yankee enemies will thus be foiled, and the attempt to capture them fail of success. Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result. Our ministers did not choose to leave at any other port than one of our own, or under any but the Confederate flag.

We anticipate from Mr. MASON'S presence in England a very happy effect upon our interests in that quarter. Mr. MASON is, in his points of character, a very good representative of the best qualities of the English people. He is frank, bold and straightforward, disdaining all concealments or evasions. His diplomacy will consist in telling the truth in the language of a gentleman and a statesman. As the representative of a name linked with the earlier ages of the American Republic, an ex-Senator of the United States for many years, and the honored servant of the Confederate Government, he will wield an influence abroad such as perhaps no other man could hope to enjoy. He is the very best man we could send abroad to show foreign nations that the Southerner is a different type altogether from the Yankee—that he scorns like the latter to lie, to evade or dissemble, to fawn, or play the bully and the braggart; that the despicable traits of avarice, meanness, cant and vulgarity which enter into the universal idea of a Yankee were left behind us when we seceded from the Lincoln Government. We are glad to be able to contrast such a gentleman with CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the Puritan representative of freedom at the Court of St. James, and he knows little of British character who is disposed to set a slight value upon the advantages derived from the personal character of a representative in this matter. We believe that at no distant day Mr. MASON will have the pleasure of signing a treaty of amity, on behalf of the Confederate States, with one of the oldest and greatest dynasties of Europe, and thus cement those relations of commerce upon which our future so largely depends.

WIGFALL A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 30.

We have been much gratified by hearing that Col. LEWIS T. WIGFALL, late Senator from Texas, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of the Confederate army. He is a man of energy, daring, great resource, and unflinching activity. Let him have but half a chance, and he will distinguish himself, and render services of the most valuable nature to our cause. In all the steps of the movement for secession last Winter Col. WIGFALL was ever on the watch to defeat every move of the enemy; sagacious in council, and industrious and intrepid in taking those steps which, from time to time, became necessary to protect Southern interests. He was one of the most useful friends we had in the Senate. Whatever he undertakes to do, he does with his whole heart, and he possesses those qualities of mind and character which fit a man for an important command, and for dealing with unexpected exigencies.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA TO GEN. SCOTT.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The following letter has been sent to Gen. SCOTT by the Governor of this State:

SIR: I regret extremely you should have passed through Harrisburgh the other day without my having any knowledge of your approach or presence, as it would have given me sincere pleasure to have had an opportunity of paying that official and personal homage to which your eminent patriotism and genius entitle you, and which every citizen of Pennsylvania would rejoice to offer. Although infirmity and ill health compelled your retirement, we shall not cease to cherish in memory your glory, and hope that you will long be preserved as a living example of the highest public spirit and gallantry, and that our young men may learn from your career that virtue and merit lead surely to the affections of a grateful country.

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

The Governor this afternoon presented State flags to three regiments, viz.: Cols. HARTRANFT'S Fifty-first, DODGE'S Fifty-second, and BROOKE'S Fifty-third.

The Fifty-second Regiment leaves to night, and the Fifty-third to-morrow.

Gov. CURTIN goes to Pottsville to-morrow, to present a flag to Col. CAKE'S Ninty-sixth Regiment.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment will leave for the seat of war on Friday.

THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The Sixtieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers arrived here last night, and were hospitably entertained at the Cooper Shop refreshment saloon They started for Baltimore at 6 o'clock this morning.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

S. F. BROWNE, FREEMAN HATCH, FRANK HOGAN and JAMES AMES, servants of Field and Staff officers of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, taken prisoners at the battle of Ball's Bluff, have arrived in this City, on their way home. They have the effects of the captured officers, and were sent to Massachusetts by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, State Agent.

NEWS FROM THE GREAT FLEET.

ITS SAFETY ASSURED.

A Landing Effected at Bull's Bay or Port Royal, on the South Carolina Coast.

BULLETIN TO THE WAR DEPARTMEMT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Advices have been received at the War Department, by way of Fort Monroe, that on Saturday evening the vessels comprising the Naval Expedition passed Bull's Bay, and would, within twenty-four hours, reach their destination. This conflicts with other reports said to have reached the Capital, that a portion of the troops had been safely landed at Bull's Bay. I am inclined to think that the report first mentioned is correct, as I know it reached the War Department, and may be deemed official. I understand that Bull's Bay was one of the points originally fixed for the landing of the troops, but that afterwards the order to land there was withdrawn, and it was left to the discretion of the Commander of the Expedition to land there or not, as he might deem expedient. The report that a landing had been made there comes, I am informed, from a member of Gen. WOOL'S Staff.

BULLETIN TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The following bulletin has just been sent to the Navy Department:

"One of our men-of-war arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and reports the fleet on Saturday night off Cape Roman, about thirty miles north of Charleston, and all right."

ARRIVALS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 4.

The steamer *Belvidere*, one of the expedition' laden with horses and stores, returned to Old Point Monday noon, and reported that she was separated from the fleet in the storm of Friday, and a portion of her upper works stove, in fact, so roughly handled as to be compelled to return. Twelve of the horses were killed. Knew nothing as to the balance of the fleet.

At about 3 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer *Monticello*, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived and reported that she passed the whole fleet moving along finely, on Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and her officers have no doubt they entered Bull Bay early Sunday morning, and landed within twenty five miles of Charleston.

This point of the coast was but slightly fortified.

NEWS BY WAY OF NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 4.

A Norfolk paper of Monday says the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal, entrance to which is sixty miles south of Bull Bay.

Passengers by the flag of truce say that no information had been received at Norfolk relative to the fleet at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

RETURN OF THE STEAMER FLORIDA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The steam gunboat *Florida*, one of the Naval Expedition, has returned to the Navy-yard, disabled. She left the expedition on Friday night, off Cape Fear. She reports that the fleet encountered a heavy gale soon after leaving Hampton, but it died out on Wednesday, and again revived on Thursday from the southeast. On Thursday night the machinery of the *Florida* was disabled, but not seriously, and it can be repaired in three days, when she will resume her voyage. She had no troops on board.

THE FLEET SEEN NEAR CHARLESTON.

The bark *Honduras*, from Belize, just arrived at at this port, reports that on the morning of the 2d, at daylight, between Cape Fear, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., she passed a large fleet of Naval vessels, consisting of small steamers and two large ships.

The fleet had passed Beaufort, N. C., which is in lat. 34° 43', long. 76° 39', and was between Cape Fear and Charleston, the light-house of which stands in lat. 32° 41' 09", long. 79 52' 05". On the 2d, when the fleet was sighted, the wind, which had previously been very severe, had abated.

WHERE THE EXPEDITION HAS STRUCK.

Description of Bull's Bay and Beaufort Harbor.

Our dispatches, it will be seen, do not decisively settle whether the great naval expedition made a landing on the shores of Bull's Bay or pushed on to Port Royal entrance. The *Monticello*, returning from the blockading fleet off Savannah, reports having passed the whole fleet moving finely along, on Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull's Bay, which her officers were of the opinion the fleet entered early Sunday morning and effected a landing. The fact that the fleet was seen off Bull's Bay does not at all make it certain that Commodore DUPONT and Gen' SHERMAN have made a landing there, and indeed, a Norfolk paper of Monday positively announces the destination of the fleet to be Port Royal.

Bull's Bay, (*B* seems to be the capital letter of the war,) situated about thirty miles northeast of Charleston, is a large shallow sheet of water, about ten miles long, from North to South, and about three miles wide. The entrance channel is along the Northern extremity of Bull Island, between that and Bird's Island. The entrance to the bay is about six miles wide, but is obstructed by a bar—at one point only of which are soundings sufficiently deep for the passage of heavy vessels—giving fifteen feet at low water. "*A very fine harbor of refuge,*" says the Coast Survey Report, "*is made by the Northeastern end of Bull's Island, with a safe and easy entrance from sea by night and day, and about four feet more water than at Charleston Bar.*" In this fine harbor our fleet, if it put in here, has found excellent accommodations, and now flaunts the glorious oriflamme of an Avenging Union before the eyes of the haughty worshipers of the rattlesnake flag. The country about Bull's Bay, however, is but sparsely settled; at some distance from the coast it is traversed by the common road from Charleston to Georgetown—there is no railroad communication to Charleston—which crosses the Santee River about ten miles from the coast. The nearest town or village is Mount Pleasant. The thirty miles of coast from Bull's Bay south to Charleston Harbor bears the peculiar character of the whole Southern shore line, being a series of Islands, and inlets to creeks running between the islands and the mainland. These creeks communicate with Charleston Harbor between Sullivan's Island and the mainland, but are suitable for navigation only by light-draught vessels.

If, however, the expedition proceeded to

PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE,

our fleet finds itself in the finest harbor of South Carolina, and one of the noblest inland waters of the whole South. The harbor of Port Royal or Beaufort is about 75 miles southwest of Charleston, and is about equi-distant between that city and Savannah. The entrance from the Atlantic between Hilton Head Island and St. Helena Island is about three miles wide, and has even over the bar three and a-half fathoms, or twenty-one feet, and probably twenty-seven feet at high tide! Within, the navies of the world might float. Sixteen miles from the sea is the town of Beaufort, the water approach of which does not admit vessels over eleven feet draught. A few miles back of Beaufort is the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah, itself approachable by Port Royal Inlet and St. Helena Sound. The whole of this region should be studied on the map, as it has quite an amphibious character. The mouths of the rivers and the inlets of the ocean inclose a number of islands of considerable size, among which may be mentioned Hilton Head, St. Helena and Port Royal.

The possession of the fine harbor of Beaufort or Port Royal thus gives command of one of the most important, and, for the designs the army of the Union has in view in making a lodgment on the Southern coast, most advantageous bases of operation in entire rebeldom. Beaufort District has an area of 1,540 square miles. The surface is low and level, and the soil sandy and alluvial, producing cotton, rice, etc., in great abundance. Our troops will thus find themselves lodged in the richest district (South Carolina term for county) in the State—yielding some fifty million pounds of rice annually, and thirteen thousand bales of the finest quality of cotton, the famous long-staple sea-island, the very kind Europe most wants. Here are over six millions of dollars' worth of crops, subject at once to confiscation, if their proprietors persist in their disloyalty. It is also one of the most thickly settled districts of the State, the population in 1850 being 38,805. Of these no less than 32,279 are negro slaves—a property representing *twenty millions* of dollars! It is on this spot that the shaded maps of negro distribution show the nightliest shade. *We shall thus literally carry the war into Africa!* The place is admirably suited for a vast camp of instruction, and with proper defences it will not be found difficult to hold this whole district against any force the rebels can bring against us. What a splendid nucleus of loyalty in the very heart of the birthplace of secession!

THE RETURNED WAR-SHIPS.

The *Monticello*, whose arrival at Fortress Monroe is announced, has been blockading Savannah for some time. She originally belonged to the New-York and Virginia line of steamers, and, being purchased by the Government, was converted into a gunboat. She measures 632 tons. Her principal officers are:

Commander—D. L. BRAINE.
Acting Masters—Edwin V. Gager and John F. Winchester.
Assistant Surgeon—Fred'k E. Potter.
Acting Paymaster—Geo. D. Barton.
Acting Chief Engineer—Geo. M. Wait.
Acting First Master's Mate—Lewis A. Brown.
Acting Second Master's Mate—Richard Hustace.
Acting Third Master's Mate—Augustus C. Stebbins.
Acting Third Engineers—J. Thomas and C. L. Griffin,

It is also announced that the transport *Belvidere* has returned to Fortress MONROE. The *Belvidere* was laden with horses and stores, and was unable to stand the rough weather that she experienced. She is one of the vessels lately chartered by Government.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL FORCES.

LOUSVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Gen. BUCKNER has retired toward Bowling-Green, and STANTON has gone back into Tennessee. The Federal troops in Kentucky, under Gen. SHERMAN, are thus divided: Gen. SCHOEPFF commands the Eastern, Gen. MCCOOK the Central, Gen. CRITTENDEN the Western Division. Col. BURBRIDGE has advanced to Woodbury. The Central troops have advanced to Bacon Creek, and it is thought our troops are able to assume the defensive with all security.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The First Maryland Regiment have obtained a furlough until Friday next, for the purpose of going home to vote at the State election. Most of them started hence on Friday night.

About 9 o'clock on Friday night a furious gale set in, accompanied by rain in torrents, which steadily continued until 9 o'clock last night. The roads were flooded and Muddy Branch, which divides the encampments, rose to an unprecedented height, rendering it impassable to light wagons, several of which were carried away. So heavy was the storm that all unneeessary out-door military operations were suspended, and drills and parades were dispensed. During the night the storm abated, and a pleasant smiling Sabbath now dawns upon us.

On Friday, the body of a man, ascertained to be that of PETER DUNN, a member of BAKER'S Regiment, and a resident of New-York, was taken out of the river near the mouth of Muddy Branch. He was one of the victims of the Ball's Bluff battle.

The typhoid fever prevails to a great extent in some of the regiments, and frequent deaths are the result. The measles have nearly had their run in this division. Your correspondent recently observed, in an unfenced and unprotected graveyard, near the grounds of the Connecticut Fifth, a rustic but elegant inclosure, including three new-made and well-turfed graves, probably the last-resting place of members of that regiment, erected and adorned by their living comrades.

Rev. W. HEVILSIN, a political prisoner, has been transferred to the charge of the Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, and started thither yesterday.

Many of the regiments appear to be making preparations for cold weather, building stables, digging cellars, erecting California fire-places, and the like, indicating a general impression of a stay of some length in this locality, or at least a desire for comfort while they do stay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The only movement of importance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday was the putting into commission of the purchased steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, which was done at 1 o'clock with the usual formalities. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Commander, D. B. REDGELY; Lieutenant and executive officer, Wm. Gibson; Acting Masters, Wm. O. Chessman, G. R. Schenck and A. W. Muldaun; Acting Assistant Surgeon, R. O. Mason; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. M. Guild; Acting First Assistant Engineer, J. Farrar; Acting Second Assistant, W. G. Moore; Acting Third Assistants, E. A. Bushnell, J. M. Court and E. D. Merritt; Acting Gunner, S. Young; Acting Master's Mates, W. H. Ellery, T. J. Dwyer and L. Cogswell.

The *Santiago de Cuba* carries eight broadside guns one Parrott gun, a crew of 120 men, and a guard of marines.

The clipper ship *Shepherd Knapp*, (8,) Commander ETTINGE, will leave the yard to-day.

The employes at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are now being paid off. As there are 3,700 men at work now it will take three days to pay them, and by that time another payment will be due to them. They should be paid on the 8th and 22d of each month. In consequence of the elections, the men left the yard at 3 o'clock yesterday. Commodore PAULDING is still absent at Washington, and Capt. ALMY acts in his place.

Governor's Island looks very quiet since the Cape Hatteras prisoners were transferred to Fort Warren. The men are drilled twice a day in company drill, and there are two dress parades daily, which is not customary. The extra parade was ordered by Col. LOOMIS, for the benefit of the young officers, of whom there are about twenty now on duty on the Island.

Work in the Ordnance Department remains very active, and vessels are constantly at the wharf either discharging or receiving various kinds of ordnance stores. As one evidence of the amount of work done there, we may mention the fact that the four yoke of oxen used for carting materials to and from the Yard have been completely knocked up, and horses have had to be obtained from Brooklyn.

THE FIGHT AT GAULEY BRIDGE.

Additional Particulars of the Repulse of Floyd.

Rosecrans' Preparations for Surrounding Him.

OFFICIAL ADVICES RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

An official telegram received to-day states that Gen. FLOYD'S force is 7,000, and that BENHAM'S and SCHENCK'S Brigades were following him on the new road. The dispatch is extremely hopeful of a brilliant victory, and the prospect of it is cheering.

Another telegram from Cleveland, dated last night, states that the Kanawha boat had just passed Maysville, and reported that Gen. ROSECRANS had repulsed FLOYD, and, at the last accounts, that Gens. BENHAM and SCHENCK had got in his rear, and that it was thought that FLOYD'S forces would be captured by them.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5—P. M.

No dispatches have been received directly from Gen. ROSECRANS relative to the late engagement, and none since morning on that subject by the Government up to a late hour to-night. Those already addressed to headquarters, however, from responsible sources, are in accord with the telegrams transmitted to the general Press.

Gen. MCCLELLAN this morning expressed his entire confidence that FLOYD would be captured, he basing his opinion upon his knowledge of the topography of the country and character of our commander. To use an enemy's road, made to approach our camp, to accomplish a flank movement against the enemy, is a new and ingenious trick.

FULLER SKETCH OF THE AFFAIR.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

This afternoon the *Times* has some particulars of the late fight at Gauley Bridge. The engagement was not a general battle, but a rather warm skirmish, in which the enemy were repulsed with great loss. The action was commenced by the rebels, who opened two batteries on our lines near Gauley Bridge, but, though the firing continued all day, little or no damage was done, not a man being killed.

Late on Friday our artillery was brought to bear, and the rebel's fire was soon silenced.

A train was fired upon about the same time, some miles up the river, and three men wounded, but none killed.

On Friday night, BENHAM'S Brigade moved down the river to Gauley Bridge, and were ferried across on a flat-boat, which the rebels had previously sunk. He moved along the base of a hill upon which the rebel batteries had been planted, intending to go down as far as Lamp Creek, three or four miles below, where there is a gap in the mountains, and a road leading to the rear of where the rebels are encamped.

THE TROOPS UNDER GEN. ROSECRANS.

We are not able to give the exact numer of troops with which Gen. ROSECRANS has been able to repulse FLOLD; but, as nearly as can be ascertained, he must have had under his immediate command from ten to twelve thousand men. According to our latest advices, previous to the battle, the General was about effecting a junction with the officer in command at Gauley Bridge. This latter brigade consisted of the First Kentucky Volunteers, Col. WOODRUFF; the Second Kentucky Volunteers, Col. W. G. TERRELL; the Seventh Ohio, Col. TYLER; the Eighth Ohio, Col. DUFU, and the Eleventh Ohio, Col. HARRISON; and these regiments, some weeks ago, at Gauley Bridge, were considered to number at least 3,500 effective men. The force under Gen. ROSECRANS' immediate command, consisted, when last heard from, of the Ninth Ohio, Col. MCCOOK; Tenth Ohio, Col. LYTLE; Twelfth Ohio, Col. LOWE, and the Thirteenth Ohio. Col. PIATT; also the Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-sixth and Forty-seventh volunteer regiments from the same State, besides some detached bodies, supposed altogether to amount to 8,000 men. A union of the two forces would have made a respectable *corps d'armée* of 11,500—quite sufficient to manage FLOYD, whose army cannot be very superior in numbers.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A PUBLIC MEETING,

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Patriotic Association of South Brooklyn, will be held in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-street and First-place, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The object of the meeting will be to consider the spiritual and material wants of the soldiers, especially of the sick and wounded, for whose benefit the Association has been working through the Summer. Addresses may be expected from Rev. CHAS. P. BUSH, Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK, and VINCENT COLYER, Esq., who has spent considerable time among the hospitals and camps in and around Washington. A collection will be taken to aid the Ladies' Association in their work, and for sending books and tracts, through the American Tract Society, Boston, to the soldiers.

MEETING OF THE UNION MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The subjoined letter has been addressed to the Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, and to the Pastor of Hatteras Church, N. C.:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

Rev. Thomas W. Conway, Chaplain Ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, and Rev. M. N. Taylor, Pastor of Hatteras Church, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that you have arrived in the City for the purpose of procuring aid for the loyal people of North Carolina, who, by their firm allegiance to the Union, have been cut off from all supplies by the rebels, we respectfully beg that you will meet the citizens of New-York at a public meeting, for the purpose of enabling them to express their sympathy for their suffering and starving fellow-countrymen, and to hear such statements as to their present condition as, from your intimate acquaintance with them, you will be able to give. Yours, respectfully, Chas. H. Marshall, Benjamin H. Field, Daniel Lord, Stewart Brown, David Hoadley, Robt. B. Minturn, William B. Astor, Luther Bradish, William E. Dodge, Gulian C. Verplanck, Morris Ketchum, Alexander T. Stewart, A. A. Low, Henry W. Bellows, William Adams, Thomas De Witt, and others.

The reverend gentlemen have accepted the above invitation, and the meeting will be held to morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Cooper Institute. A number of distinguished speakers will be present, among whom will be Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, who will preside, Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, Gen. A. C. BURNSIDE, and WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

SIX MORE REGIMENTS ORDERED OFF.

On Thursday of this week, the Fifty-third Regiment, Col. D'EPINEUIL, and on Friday, the Fifty-second Regiment, Col. FRANKS, will leave for Annapolis. And to-day, the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Col. KEZYZANOWSKI; on Thursday, the Fifty-ninth Regiment, Col. TIDBALL; on Saturday, the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Col. ZOOK, and on Monday next, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. NUGENT, will leave for Washington.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES, BY FRENCH LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

A beautiful stand of colors will be presented to this regiment to-day, (Wednesday, Nov. 6,) at their camp on Staten Island. A military mass will be celebrated in open-air at 12 o'clock, by Rev. A. PIRARD, Chaplain of the regiment; then, according to French custom, he will solemnly bless the standard, which will afterwards be formally presented to Col. D'EPINEUIL, by a Committee of ladies. The flag is a beautiful one, and worthy of the taste and generosity of the fair donors.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Persia and the Bornuia.

Highly Interesting and Important Intelligence.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Growing Estrangement of France and England from the South.

Prince Napoleon Reports Strongly for the Cause of the North.

COTTON AND THE BLOCKADE

Emphatic Declarations of the British Government Against Intervention.

Victory of a Liberian Man-of-War Over a Spanish Frigate.

The royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUNKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 26th ult., and from Queenstown on the 27th ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton, Oct. 23, also reached this port yesterday.

The *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 24th ult.

The Liverpool *Post* says that Capt. M. B. SEMMES, of the privateer *Sumter*, arrived at Liverpool in the steamer *Edinburgh*, having shipped at New-York under the name of Capt. Barmister, Royal Navy.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Baronet, died on the 25th ultimo, at his seat at Netherby. He had been suffering from acute internal pains for a long time, but on the day before his death was so much better that he told his medical attendant he thought he should soon be able to dispense with his services. Shortly afterwards he was seized with a severe spasm, and, as it would not yield to the remedies applied, he became convinced that his end was at hand. He then gradually sank, but his faculties were bright and unimpaired to the last.

Mr. JOHN YOUNG had been officially recognized as United States Consul at Belfast.

The health of Lord BROUGHAM was improving.

Another exciting trial was in progress in Dublin—that of the cab-driver, CURRAN, on the charge of having committed the late atrocious outrage on a young lady whom he was driving. The case was creating intense excitement in Dublin.

The competitive trials at Shoeburyness of the new 32-pounder service guns had been brought to a close by the Ordnance Committee, without any very satisfactory results. The trials have been conducted under the superintendence of the Select Committee, whose report will be looked for with much anxiety, as the Whitworth and Armstrong heavy guns, as well as the service guns tested at Shoeburyness, have all failed to answer the expectations of the inventors, and none of them appear to be calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

Mr. GRANTLEY F. BERKLEY writes very strongly in favor of the "Confederates" in the London *Morning Herald*, and broadly asserts that they are thus far the victors.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes:

"The Americans have at last found some real soldiers wherewith to officer their undisciplined troops. Several Swiss officers having requested permission from the Federal Council to take service in the United States army, the applications were taken into consideration. The answer given was that hitherto the Swiss have never been prohibited from entering that army, and that it was, consequently, not necessary for the Council to grant permission; that it would be contrary to the law to form an American Swiss corps under their national flag, but that, individually, every one might go where he thought proper."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a report that the French Senate will be convoked early in December, to deliberate on the partial reform of the constitution, with a view of placing it on a wider basis, so as to allow more latitude to the members of the Legislative corps in the discussion of the budget. The unsatisfactory financial condition of the country is regarded as too much of a responsibility for the Government to assume of itself alone, and the Emperor desires that the representatives of the nation should take their share in it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, gives a rumor that the French Government has invited the Italian Government to hasten the completion of its military organization so as to be ready for any eventuality by the 1st of March next.

The St. Petersburg journals state that an iron steamer, in the form of an enormous cigar, 80 feet long by 8 feet wide, has just been constructed at the manufactory of Alexandrowski, and is about to be sent from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt. It has been built on the plans of Mr. WINANS, at the expense of some Americans, who intend to offer it to the United States Government.

Affairs in Poland are unchanged. The Catholic and Protestant Churches and the Jewish synagogues still remained closed at Warsaw, but the negotiations for opening them continued. The people prayed before the doors of the churches. National songs were no longer sung. Gen. LAMBERT, Governor of Poland, was suffering from inflammation of the chest. Gen. GERSTENZWEIG, Military Governor of Poland, is dead.

In consequence of the death of the Infanta Donna MARIA, the opening of the Cortes had been adjourned until the 8th of November.

The Pope had sent a message of condolence to the Queen on the loss of her daughter.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Official Reiteration of English Neutrality—Prince Napoleon for the North—England and France United in Discouraging the Rebellion—Tone of the Journal des Debats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 22, 1861.

The important declaration of the London *Morning Post* of Friday last, and the attitude of the Prince NAPOLEON, since his return from the United States, have destroyed the last hopes of the Secessionists in a recognition by England and France. The article of the *Morning Post*, which

was published at the end of a Cabinet meeting, which Cabinet meeting was called to consider the appeals of the manufacturing people in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, was evidently published by order, and possesses thus all the value of an official paper. On his side, the *Prince Napoleon declares to every one who wishes to hear him, that "the North is in the right, and has all his sympathies; that the power, and strength, and greatness of the country lies in the North, and that the wicked and groundless rebellion must and will be subdued."*

The pressure upon the Government in England was growing stronger and stronger every day in favor of recognition, and we thus saw a large portion of the English people boldly advocating the doctrine of relieving their wants by force of arms—in other words, by highway robbery. "Oh yes," we hear Englishmen say, "it is not very honest, but you have the cotton, and we cannot see several millions of our people starving. We have interests to look after as well as you.'' But the English Governnent understood that a simple recognition would not release the cotton crop; to effect this they must disregard the blockade, and to disregard the blockade would be to initiate a war with the North and stop the flow of grain, which, this year, is dearer to them than cotton. The English Cabinet had nothing else todo then, in order to satisfy the clomors of the dishonest portion of the population, than to let it be understood that a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy was no remedy for the evil complained of.

The firm and generous stand taken by the Prince NAPOLEON, and the prospect which even the English now see of a speedy opening of the cotton ports by the National navy, have brought the two Governments back to a policy with which they ought to have started, that is to say, to a discouragement of the rebellion, in order that it may be the sooner quelled, and the regular channels of commerce the sooner reëstablished. The ignorance which is said to prevail in the two Cabinets on American affairs is something incredible, and they are only now awakening to the fact that they have been pursuing a mistaken and a short-sighted policy, and that they must retrace their steps and adopt the policy which was plainly indicated at the commencement of the war. So far as England is concerned, these six months have been doubly lost, for all this time she has been contracting a debt of hatred and indignation in the breasts of the American people that will be wiped out some day in the best blood and treasure of her island. The fact that the English Government and Press have given encouragement to the leaders of the rebellion from the start, and thus widened the breach and embittered and prolonged the contest, is now patent to everybody. It was not expected that the English Government would follow any other policy than that of self-interest; but neither was it expected that, in her attempts at bad faith and cupidity, she should have committed the unpardonable stupidity of mistaking what her real interest was. As regards France, whatever aid and comfort the Slavery Party have derived from its Government, they have derived from sins of omission rather than of commission. We will venture the assertion that there never was a day when the French Government seriously contemplated recognizing the Southern Confederacy; but by silence and indifference, in the presence of the misrepresentations of the small but noisy Slavery Party in the French Press, it permitted this party to feed the hopes of the agents of the rebellion.

When the Prince of Wales returned from the United States, the American Minister at London, Mr. DALLAS, was invited to Windsor Castle, and handsomely entertained by the Queen, as an expression of her thanks to the American people for the attention offered her son. In like manner, since his return from the United States, the Prince NAPOLEON has invited to the Palais Royal, to dine, the American Minister to France, Mr. DAYTON. We understand that the Prince was warm in his expressions of thanks for the kindness everywhere shown him in the United States, and enthusiastic in his admiration of the country and its people.

It is now a fact worth remarking, that, however much the Bonapartes and the Bourbons may be divided on local and personal questions, they are united on the great struggle that is now going on for the preservation of the American Union. The organ of the Orleans family, the *Journal des Débats*, which is the best written and most respectable of the Paris dailies, has been generally in favor of the preservation of the Union; lately it has come out stronger and stronger for the North, and now, since the Orleans Princes have joined the National army, it deals out sledge-hammer blows on the enemies of the Union.

Dr. MARION SIMS, Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of New-York, is now in this city, and is doing wonders for the reputation of American science abroad. Three years ago the former partner of Dr. SIMS in Alabama, Dr. BOZEMAN, (now of New-Orleans,) came to Paris, and was the first to show to French surgeons the great usefulness of silver sutures in treatment of fistulas. But Dr. BOZEMAN added to the operation of Dr. SIMS a modification which was universally adopted by the French surgeons, and which the latter declares is a useless complication of the operation. Dr. SIMS has in turn come to Europe to show his operation and to demonstrate the uselessness of the Bozeman modification. So generally had Dr. SIMS' suture and instruments been adopted in Europe, that on arriving he found his reputation already made, and the surgeons everywhere not only ready to offer him every honor, but to accept his word as law on the great and useful operation he had so much improved on the old methods. At Dublin he operated successfully on two cases of fistula at the hospital of that city, in presence of all the distinguished surgeons of the city. At Edinburgh, London and Liverpool he only stopped long enough to call on the principal surgeons, and these gentlemen will collect a considerable number of cases to be operated on as he returns through England. At Paris he has operated thus far on three cases, the first one at the Hospital Beaujon, in the service of M. HUGUIER; the second at the Hospital St. Louis, in the service of M. VERNEUIL; and third a private patient, operated on this morning. The two first operations, which were witnessed by several of the distinguished surgeons of Paris, were entirely successful, and were so beautifully performed as to create at once for the operator a reputation, and a curiosity in others to witness his operation. A private patient was furnished him, a very difficult one, and one that had thus far been refused by the Paris surgeons; and the operation, as already stated, was performed this morning at the Hotel Voltaire. More than a dozen surgeons of eminence were present, among whom were Messrs. VELPEAU, CIVIALE, RICORD, NELATON, HUGUIER, CHAISSAGNAC and FOLLIN. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the operation, it was performed in a masterly manner, and elicited the warmest expressions of admiration from the distinguished men present. No doubt is entertained by the operator of the success of the operation. Dr. SIMS has also operated on the *cadavre* at the dissecting rooms, at the request of the young men of the profession. MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND AND THE BLOCKADE.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EARL RUSSELL AND MERCHANTS OF LIVERPOOL.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT FAITHFUL TO ITS NEUTRALITY.

The following interesting correspondence has been made public:

MR. HAYMAN TO LORD RUSSELL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29, 1861.

MY LORD: I take the liberty of informing you that, in conjunction with other merchants, *I have it in contemplation to fit out a number of ships for the purpose of trading with New-Orleans, and other ports of the United States of America.*

And, inasmuch as amicable relations are undisturbed between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, I quite apprehend that the law of nations will fully recognize the right of British ships to enter into and depart from ports and harbors of the United States upon the strict principle of reciprocity, which also permits the legitimate traffic of American ships with ports and harbors within the dominions of Her Majesty.

Of course, I would respectfully ask for and hope that the protection of Her Majesty's cruisers in the West Indies may be given to the ships of this intended expedition; but if, for any diplomatic or State reasons, it might not be deemed expedient to order any direct action on the part of Her Majesty's vessels in such a matter, I beg to intimate to your Lordship that we shall be prepared to defend ourselves, as best we may, in *the pursuit of our legitimate trade*, and that all parties hindering us in the same will become responsible for the consequences.

I assure myself that the initiation of such an expedition as that I have now the honor to bring to the notice of your Lordship, pregnant as it may be with vitally important results in reference to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this country, will meet with your Lordship's sympathy.

I remain, &c., HENRY W. HAYMAN.

The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. HAYMAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 30, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., inquiring whether Her Majesty's cruisers in the West Indies will protect certain vessels which you and others have in contemplation to dispatch to New-Orleans and other ports of the United States, for the purpose of trading with those ports, and I am to state to you, in reply, that this subject shall be considered. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, E. HAMMOND.

H. W. HAYMAN, Esq., No. 4 Chapel-street, Liverpool.

MR. HAYMAN TO EARL RUSSELL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4, 1861.

MY LORD: I feel deeply obliged to your Lordship for having caused it to be intimated to me, in Mr. HAMMOND's letter of the 30th ult., that the matter of my communication, dated 29th idem, should be brought under consideration.

The question is of such intense importance to every interest in this country, that I hope, very shortly, to have the honor of being informed that the same, as I have put it, has been favorably considered, and that I shall have your Lordship's sanction to immediately fit out the mercantile expedition referred to.

It is probably unprecedented, within the confines of international law, that a nation under the strongest terms of amity with another nation (and still remaining so,) had, without cause, so far as that nation was concerned, closed her ports and harbors against the legitimate ingress and egress of the ships of such friendly nation.

Contending, therefore, as I do, that the blockade of certain ports of the United States of America as against the ships of this country, is an infringement of international law, nugatory and unavailable, I respectfully claim the protection of her Majesty's Government for the mercantile expedition in question; and at the same time your lordship's permission to defend itself in case of need.

Waiting the honor of an early communication from your lordship, I remain, my Lord, your lordship's obedient, humble servant.

HENRY W. HAYMAN.

The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, Foreign-Office.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. HAYMAN.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Sept. 19, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acquaint you that the questions raised by your letters of the 29th of August and 4th of September were of considerable importance, and rendered it necessary for his lordship to communicate with the law officers of the Crown previously to answering your letters.

You stated in your letter of the 29th of August that in conjunction with other merchants, you contemplated fitting out a number of vessels for the purpose of trading with the port of New-Orleans and other ports of the United States of America, and that, looking to the undisturbed state of friendly relations between Her Majesty and the United States, you apprehend that British ships had a right, under the law of nations, upon the strict principle of reciprocity, to enter into, and depart from, the ports and harbors of the United States.

You say that you ask and hope that these vessels will be protected by Her Majesty's cruisers; but that if such protection, from reasons of State policy, should be withheld, you will be prepared to defend yourselves as best you may in the pursuit of your legitimate trade, and that all parties hindering you in the same will become responsible for the consequences.

In your letter of the 4th of September you say that contending, as you do, that the blockade of certain ports of the United States as against the ships of this country, is an infringement of international law nugatory and unavailable, you claim the protection of Her Majesty's Government for the mercantile expedition in question, and at the same time Lord RUSSELL's permission to defend itself in case of need.

Understanding, from the tenor of your letters, that the ports to which your vessels are to proceed are ports which are or may be blockaded by the naval forces of the United States, *Lord Russell directs me to warn you of the serious consequences which the measures contemplated as stated in your letters, will entail on all concerned therein, and to inform you that Her Majesty's Government will not afford the slightest protection or countenance to the projected enterprise.*

The United States and the so-called Confederate States are engaged in a civil war, and her Majesty's Government have recognized that state of things, and have taken up a position of neutrality between the contending parties. *Under these circumstances, if any British ship, being a neutral, knowingly attempts to break an effective blockade, she is liable to capture and condemnation. If such ship defends herself by force against a national vessel enforcing such blockade, such defence is a breach of the law of nations, and will expose the ship and cargo to condemnation as a prize, and those persons who commit the act to personal responsibility and severe treatment according to the law of war, the act of such persons being considered by the law and usage of nations as one of unjustifiable hostility.*

I am to state that the general rule as to trading by neutrals in time of war with belligerents is, that they may freely trade, but that they are bound to respect every effective blockade, and that if they carry contraband of war to either belligerents, they do so at the risk of capture and condemnation by the other, if discovered. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, E. HAMMOND.

H. W. HAYMAN, Esq., 4 Chapel-street, Liverpool.

MR. HAYMAN TO EARL RUSSELL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21, 1861.

MY LORD: I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. HAMMOND's letter to the 19th inst., in reply to my communications to your Lordship of the 29th ult. and 4th inst.; and whilst expressing a feeling of satisfaction that the questions raised by my letters had been considered of so much importance as to have received your Lordship's serious attention, I cannot but regret to perceive the determination of her Majesty's Government to withhold that protection and countenance which I had hoped might have been afforded for my projected enterprise.

Without the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and with the forcibly expressed opinion of your Lordship before me, that the fitting out of a commercial expedition for the purposes that I have spoken of, "would be considered by the law and usages of nations as an act of unjustifiable hostility," I must, of course, pause in the carrying out of my intentions.

As it may be possible, however, that others entertain similar views with myself upon this very important subject, I ask your Lordship's permission to publish Mr. HAMMOND's letter of the 19th inst., and I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant, HENRY W. HAYMAN.

Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, Foreign Office.

LORD RUSSELL TO MR. HAYMAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to state to you, in reply to your letter of the 21st inst., that you are at liberty to publish the letter which, under instructions from his Lordship, I addressed to you on the 19th inst., on the subject of the projected mercantile expedition to the port of New-Orleans, and to other ports of the United States of America. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, E. HAMMOND.

H. W. HAYMAN, Esq., No. 4 Chapel-street, Liverpool.

MR. HAYMAN TO LORD RUSSELL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

MY LORD: The opinion gains ground here that we shall be, this year, *without cotton* from the Southern States of America. *It is that of intelligent men of business, and unless a vigorous movement be made at once on the part of the Executive, to cause some modification of that opinion, and should after facts confirm the correctness of that opinion, an alarming future—certainly for this neighborhood—must be apprehended.*

Your Lordship will, therefore, I trust pardon me (if in the absence of a reply to my letter of the 21st inst.,) I again place my view of the illegality of the blockade of the Southern ports before you, in the hope that your lordship may yet possibly be induced to adopt some energetic method of preventing *a prospective famine* of cotton, and its results.

Recurring to your Lordship's letter of the 19th inst., I would suggest that, whatever may be the recognition of external nations of the present state of things in America, in reference to the civil war, in which the United States and the so-called Confederate States are engaged, there can be no doubt, my Lord, that the present Government of the United States are zealously determined to preserve the wholeness of the Union in its integrity.

The rebellion, therefore, (until it have become successful,) cannot, I apprehend, affect the question to which I have taken the liberty of drawing your Lordship's attention.

And then, my lord, it must surely be considered in contravention of the law and usage of nations, that the United States (viewing that Government as they view themselves, *de facto* and *de jure*, the Government of the United States) should, to the great and palpable injury of the trade of this country (with whom the most amicable relations exist) have recourse to the unprecedented act of *blockading their own ports* against the ingress and egress of ships of this country *engaged in legitimate traffic.*

Of course, my Lord, were the so-called Confederate States a separate and acknowledged Government, with whom the United States were at war, the blockade, as at present existing, would admittedly be no infraction of the broad principles and rule of international law; and no longer could there be any excuse for *remonstrating with your Lordship for withholding protection from the mercantile expedition which I had contemplated dispatching to the Southern ports of North America.*

As it is, I would again trespass for one moment upon your lordship's time, and respectfully and earnestly ask for the future consideration of *the point* of my communications. For, if I might hope that some modification in the determination of her Majesty's Government would be made, more favorable to my views, upon this vitally interesting question, I do sincerely believe that all alarm would shortly cease, and that within a period of four months ample supplies of the great staple would be within the reach of our manufacturing districts.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your obedient servant, HENRY W. HAYMAN.

The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL.

LORD RUSSELL TO MR. HAYMAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, relative to the blockade of the Southern ports of North America. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, E. HAMMOND.

H. W. HAYMAN, Esq., No. 4 Chapel-street, Liverpool.

THE FUTILITY OF THE BLOCKADE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Every mail brings accounts of vessels entering and leaving Southern ports without let or hindrance, simply, we presume, because the force necessary to interrupt their movements is not in the vicinity. Immediately before this affair in New-Orleans Passes, some forty-eight or fifty vessels got away from the ports of Charleston and Wilmington, and amongst them, as we learn, the steamer *Nashville*, having the Southern Commissioners accredited to France and England on board. It is in vain, in the face of these facts, for the Northern journals to rave about the "power" of the Federal fleet and the "intrepid bearing" of their crews. *As a fleet it is manifestly and notoriously unequal to the duty with which it is charged by the Federal authorities, and the consequence is, that wrong is inflicted on neutral commerce, contrary to the law of maritime warfare and the usages of maritime States.* But what the Federal authorities want in material resources they endeavor to supply by the promptitude of their judiciary proceedings, and the decisions of their Prize Courts. If a neutral ship gets into the hands of the Federal Executive, her condemnation, and that of her cargo, may be predicted with absolute certainty. This, the Federal Government will find, is a mistaken activity. The disposition to seize and appropriate the property of neutrals is but a poor return for the forbearance displayed by this country and France, in not taking advantage of the laches of the Federal Government in respect to the blockade. The persistence in such a course by the Cabinet of Washington will, however, relieve the Governments of France and England from any embarrassment in taking a decided course when the prope time arrives. *The Federal Government have deliberately adopted a policy towards neutral States, and especially towards this country, which disentitles them to any consideration at our hands.* The have apparently never forgiven the concession by the British Government of belligerent rights to the South, and their proceedings ever since have been marked by a spirit of hostility which has produced very unfortunate results. Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers are not wise in their generation; but, whatever may be their views or determination, it is the duty of the British Parliament and the advisers of the Crown to see that British interests do not suffer, so long as they can appeal with confidence to the recognized maxims of international law.

WHY THE SOUTH WITHHOLDS ITS COTTON.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The following communication has been sent to us by a gentleman who is in a position to obtain accurate information regarding the position and policy of the Confederate States. We venture to think it will be read with considerable interest in this district

We are so dependent on the North for our information as to facts, feelings and motives on both sides of the civil war in America, that I think it of importance to set before your readers any statements relating to the South, derived from well-informed Southern sources. From such a source I have the very strongest assurances that nothing can be more mistaken than the notion so common here, and so often repeated in the newspapers, that the South is keeping back the cotton from the ports from a feeling of hostility to this country, or, as it is expressed in the second leader of this (Thursday) morning's *Times*, "that the Confederates are purposely keeping the cotton crop at home, in order that the pressure thus put upon the European Governments may induce them to interfere for the termination of the blockade if not of the war." A little consideration, it is observed to me by the authority whose statements I am giving you, ought to satisfy intelligent Englishmen, that in the present state of affairs there are abundant reasons why the planters should not bring their crops down to the ports, quite distinct from any pressure put upon them by their Government, or from any desire of their own to menace, coerce or embarrass the Governments of England and Europe. In point of fact, there is no such desire, but, on the contrary, the very strongest wish on the part of the South and its Government to see as many English cotton ships as possible at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and every other port where cotton can be shipped. They ask nothing better than to be allowed to exchange this year's cotton crop for the products of English and European industry; and they have some forty millions worth of cotton stored on the plantations awaiting the happy time that shall place them in relations of direct commerce with the Old World.

Their feeling toward this country in particular, it is said, is of the most friendly kind. They are quite satisfied with the action of our Government in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, the only recognition they could desire or expect for the present. Any other recognition would be perfectly formal, and would in no way alter their and our position towards each other. That the Confederate Government is eager to see the war at an end, or the blockade raised, is only saying in other words that the South prefers cultivation and commerce to fighting, incoming to outgoing, trade to stagnation, and access to European markets to exclusion from them. But it is not silly enough to imagine for a moment that it can coerce the Governments of the old world into any line of policy that is not justified or guided by recognized rules of international law. It is quite true that none of this year's crops are at the ports. But the reasons of this are: 1. That the crop would not be safe there. The North is known to entertain the design of making a dash at the Southern ports; and the port in which the largest quantity of cotton was stored would be the port to be the first and most desperately attacked. The cotton factors who have advanced money to the planters on this year's crops are quite aware of this, and have themselves protested against the planters, under advances to them, exposing to risk a crop in which they have only a qualified property.

The risk is twofold—that of capture and that of fire. If the Federal squadrons be unable to take, they may be able to shell and burn. All cotton insured at a port would be insured at war rates.

Then, again, the cotton is kept back, because, to bring it down to the ports, involves a heavy outlay, and, in the absence of shipping, this would be an outlay without return. To get the cotton to the riverside costs money; to get it conveyed by river steamers to the wharf costs money. Why should the planter spend his five or six dollars a bale, to have his cotton deteriorate in the wharf, when he can keep it in the pens on his plantation, uncleaned, and so saved from deterioration by the vegetable oil of the seed?

But even if risk and unremunerative outlay did not keep back the crop on plantations, there is another and even more potent reason. The planters have not got the bagging necessary for making the cotton up into bales. The blockade keeps out the gunny bagging of India, as well as the cloths of Manchester and Belfast, the steel wares of Sheffield and Birmingham, the iron of Staffordshire, and the woolens of Yorkshire.

These, I am assured, are the real reasons why the wharfs of New-Orleans at this moment are bare of cotton bales—at least of this year's crop. The 10,000 bales spoken of as awaiting shipment there are of last year's crop. But let English ships make their appearance, and the cotton will be there to load them with fast enough. I am obliged to defer till another letter the observations of my Southern authority on the subject of the blockade. But I hope to send them to you to-morrow. As to the main point of this letter—the reasons why this year's cotton crop has not found its way to the ports—I must say the reasons I have given appear to me sound and sufficient.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION OUT OF THE QUESTION.

From the London Post (semi-official.)

A notion appears to have got abroad of late that the cotton famine with which we are threatened may at any moment be relieved by a very simple process, and, moreover, that we have the remedy entirely in our own hands. We are sorry to say that this is a complete delusion on the part of those who entertain it. *The cotton trade of America may, it is true, be reopened at any moment, but that is an event which depends solely upon the will and power of the Northern States. No foreign Power has the smallest right to interfere in the matter.* It is perfectly true that the Queen of England, or the Emperor of the French, may, whenever they think fit, recognize the independence of the Confederate States. That is an exercise of supreme authority which cannot be called in question. The practical question is, what bearing, if any, such recognition is likely to have on the cotton question. It is assumed in certain quarters that the recognition of the Confederate States and the raising of the blockade mean one and the same thing, or, in other words, that the one must immediately and necessarily follow the other. This is an error. *Instead of releasing the cotton which is now stored in the Southern ports, we have not the slightest doubt that the effect of the recognition of the Confederate States by England and France would be to render the blockade more stringent than ever.* It requires very little reflection to perceive that this would be the natural and necessary result. Those who advocate the adoption of this step seem to think that it would give us some kind of right to interfere with the blockade. This is a serious mistake. The right of blockading an enemy's ports is one which, from the earliest times, has never been disputed. Questions have arisen, and will arise, as to what constitutes an effective blockade, but the most strenuous advocates of neutral commerce have never ventured to contest the right itself. The Northern States are undoubtedly superior at sea to their opponents. Their superiority upon that element, in part, at least, counterbalances their disasters on land, and this is an additional reason why the blockade of the Southern ports should be maintained. *We confess, therefore, that we can see no present prospect of cotton from that quarter.*

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE ARMIES.

When it is stated that no movement of any importance has taken place lately, the remark must be supposed to refer to active operations, calculated to bring the war to a close or to a definite issue. The Confederates have ostensibly retired along the whole of their line, and Gen. MCCLELLAN is out to-day in the drizzling rain, with a strong column in the neighborhood of Lewinsville, which is on the road from the Chain Bridge to Fairfax Court-house, to pierce, if he can, the great mystery of their position. It would be a strange thing—almost, I think, unprecedented—if two battles were to be fought on the same ground. But if the Federalists advance towards Manassas, there seems no alternative, and if they advance at all, they can take no road but that which will lead them to Manassas, unless a stroke of inventive daring discovers another not now visible. The Southern army has obviously drawn in its horns and its feelers, and MCCLELLAN is putting out his in the places they occupied. What a mortification it would be to a mere ambitious soldier if, after all his studies at West Point and his investigation of military science, he found himself, as MCCLELLAN does, at the head of an immense army, which is, however, not fit to work out and to carry into practice the movements he has wrought out on paper, wherewith to surprise the enemy and the world, and to earn the favor and gratitude of his country! But the General does not appear to be the man who for mere glory would run the risk of losing all at stake by failure, and he is actuated, doubtless, by sounder, more solid, and nobler motives than the desire to achieve victories. He knows that the very magnitude of the mass is one of the foremost difficulties in the way of managing it. But irregulars and indisciplined men will not fight against odds as a general rule, although the Federalists established a theory from the defeats of poor LYON and of SIEGEL, that because they had faced odds and been beaten, therefore they could conquer against odds, or, as their writers said, that "one Union man was equal to three rebels." As a similar belief is said to exist among the men on the other side, it is likely the fact will never be tested, as each will make sure of being tolerably even in all encounters. As it requires the very highest sort of military confidence and veteran resolution to induce men to attack superior forces, or to receive their attack unless very strongly posted, it becomes an absolute necessity for Gen. MCCLELLAN to show a front equal to that of his opponents. *Hence the large army massed in front of Washington, when a small one in well-constructed works would answer as well for defence, aided by a manageable army in the field.* The only point on which the Federalists are threatened in any way at present is Leesburgh, on the Virginia side, about thirty miles in a straight line from Washington, at the end of the railway from Alexandria, on which a portion of the Northern army is resting. This force is in observation on the Potomac, on a ridge at the end of a spur of the Blue Mountain chain, and lies on the right flank of the Federalists in any advance to Manasses. It is watched by the columns under BANKS and STONE at the other side of the river between Point of Rocks and Darnestown. The communication between this force of 25,000 men and the main body at Manassas is not difficult, and may be effected in part by the rail and by good roads over an undulating country. It is quite possible that BEAUREGARD has been able to reinforce the Confederates at Norfolk, and to strengthen his right as well as the corps in observation on the Potomac, and that he has now made up his mind to await the march of events and of his adversary in his present position.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

In Western Virginia, ROSECRANS on the one side, and FLOYD and LEE on the other, seem to be in intrenched positions, from and on which they advance without any material result gained on either side. The country does not belong to either Federalist or Confederate. The skirmishes of one day are followed by the skirmishes of the next, and one march from a place unmarked on maps is succeeded by another equally difficult to follow. These positions and fights at such places as Big Springs and Big Sewell are, no doubt, of consequence, but it is not possible to appreciate them without better knowledge of the country, and the Federalists, in being able to keep these forces in the State, have the better part of the ground, because they are protecting Union men in Virginia, which professes to belong to the Confederation.

PLANS OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

There has been no doubt of the fact that BEAUREGARD has concentrated his army—I use his name for that of the Confederate Generals, whoever they may be—at Manassas once more, and that he has been merely advancing and retiring to amuse his troops and induce the enemy to attack him; but it is also the fact that he meditated an irruption into Maryland, and an attack, either to screen the attempt or to be converted into a real demonstration in event of any unexpected success, or the lines between Alexandria and the heights in front of Georgetown, and that, finding the strength of the Federalists position in ground, men and works, he abandoned the plan, at least for the time. The Indian Summer will soon arrive, but in January the rainy season, alternating with frost and snow, begins, and there is but little time left for active operations between this month and the American Winter, which renders it, at all events, not easy to move troops and guns in the open country.

PLANS OF MCCLELLAN.

If Gen. McClellan can see his way to a battle to clear his front, with a reasonable chance of success, he no doubt will fight it. He must defend the Capital against all chances, and prevent a Confederate army getting into Maryland; but with these conditions always in view it will surprise us if he does not strike the blow from the river side, on the enemy's right flank. There was every reason to make Fortress Monroe a base of operations, but for the difficulty of procuring provisions, and the delay and notoriety of collecting an army there by the rivers. The loss of Hampton, and the concentration of Confederates in the vicinity, will render that point less eligible in all respects, and the long threatening of Newport's News by MAGRUDER may come at last.

STATE OF THE ARMY.

Notwithstanding the strong bodies and serviceable qualities of the men, there was an unsteadiness about the artillery and cavalry at the review the other day which did not speak for their thorough control as yet by their officers or of themselves. There were about 3,200 or 3,400 sabres of all sorts together, and 18 batteries of artillery on the ground. Many of the latter were composed of different calibres—Parrott guns, ordinary 6s and 12s, long and short, rifled and smooth; howitzers of 12 and 24, of various patterns; licornes, or reamed out Napoleon guns. The Parrott gun, made by the eminent founder at West Point, is a simple, workmanlike-looking piece of artillery, with a thick iron band shrunk on over the breech, and its range is nearly as great as that of the Armstroug, and its cost very much less. The force of field artillery under MCCLELLAN is now very considerable, and it will surprise me very much if the Confederates have anything like equal metal. The General has exerted himself greatly to advance this arm of his service towards efficiency, and he has been much assisted by his chief of field ordnance, Brig.-Gen. BARRY, of the regular United States artillery. Unquestionably, if these guns are well handled, there will be some thirty batteries in support of an advance on a narrow point, which, considerable as the number may be, will leave field batteries still available for the flanks, and for coöperation with detached columns.

DEMAND FOR A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

It is asserted most positively that, though there is no outcry in the public Press against the delay which is taking place, individuals of weight and position are again urging on the President and his Government the necessity of an advance for political reasons, and that pressure has been placed upon the authorities to try the fate of another battle. *The mercantile interests are in great anxiety, and wish for some certain solution of their embarrassments as to the future.* The great demand for war supplies has given an artificial activity to trade in certain cities and districts, which is supplied out of the public purse generally. Short harvests in Europe may pour a flood of gold into the Western States, but it is out of the question that foreign commerce can resume its usual course while the States are distracted by civil war. The Customs' returns under this tariff are beginning to tell their own tale, but nothing else could be expected, for imports surely cannot be supposed to maintain their usual average when one half of the country cannot receive them and the other half is carrying on a war with its rebellious remainder. It is true that the South must be badly off also, but there passion does its work; the pride of the fierce aristocracy, their superiority in the field, in strategy, in political skill, the terrors of their slave volcano, sustain them. They are short of clothing and certain articles of food. Coffee at Richmond is 2s. 6d. per pound, and the Southerners must have it; blankets are most costly, shoes are scarce; but energy, determination, and martial ardor abound.

SUPERIORITY OF THE NORTH.

In a former letter I expressed an opinion, which *nothing I have seen or heard has induced me to alter or to modify, that the North could, if it put forth all its strength, overrun the South.* It has never occurred to me for one moment that the North could hold the South, as a military province if the people in the Confederate States were as unanimous in their resistance after their armies were overthrown as they are at present. It must not be forgotten that in a contest greater even than this, the fight for National life, the popular enthusiasm and support languished and diminished, so that HAMILTON complained bitterly in the *Federalist* that the collection of taxes had been abandoned by the State Government in dispair. The trading interests must suffer far more than the agricultural in a prolonged war; *the South can afford to play the waiting game in the natural order of events longer than the North.* Whichever lasts the longer wins the race, and the Forth, knowing it has strength, but not so confident, perhaps, of its lasting, is impatiant of speedy success. The champion has not finished his training, and it would be dangerous to send him into the ring, however full of courage and mettle he may be. I am informed that the chiefs of the South are so confident, they say they would desire nothing better than to let a commission from Washington visit and report on the condition of their army. But if they could but visit Washington, and see the magnitude of the preparations against them, they would, perhaps, be struck by the comparison. The intensity of feeling in the South is described to be greater than ever. Their resolution is adamant, and if they have, like the Federalists, Blair and Fremont controversies, they are kept in the dark. *The discipline of both armies may be on a par, but I am inclined to think that, in actual drill, the Northern troops do not improve more rapidly, and are not better in hand than the Southerners.*

MORALE OF THE CAMPS.

One of the main agencies on which the chiefs of the army rely for the establishment of discipline is total abstinence. Never has Bacchus, in all his forms, and poor John Barleycorn been so persecuted in an army in the world. The sword has done what the pen never dared, and to all intents and purposes the sale of drink to a soldier is a crime, and drink of any kind is a *malum et prohibitum et per se.* One grim Colonel rebukes his Captain, and threatens him with arrest for "drinking and fiddling in his tent," and intimates it was disrespectful to his commanding officer, posibly on the grounds put by the Indian Colonel for a similar offence. "You are to consider yourself under arrest, Sir, for making a row in your quarters and not asking me to it." Another has a judicial decision on the question whether lager beer is or is not an intoxicating drink, and it is decided in the negative, to the joy of the Deutschland, who soon proves the contrary, and the lager is put in the *index expurgatorius* also. In the complete extinction of news the existence of the Press is threatened, and the papers are contending that they are alive, and their opponents, if not dead, are dying. It is a somewhat quaint study to observe the prostration of the journals before the military power—how they fawn and cringe and flatter. But all will not do. The puissant finger is on their nostril, and they are well nigh smothered for want of fresh air. It is now the fashion to despise politicians, and to affect to contemn the civil power when in any way opposed to the military. The efforts of the Pennsylvania politicians to get at the votes of their regiments are treated as if they were the best jokes in the world. The attempts of the judges to uphold civil authority, and the rights of the subject are regarded with indifference or without sympathy, and yet a remarkable instance of judicial boldness and independence has occurred here worthy of all praise. The military authorities here have, by a *coup de plume*, declared they will liberate no more recruits, foreign or native, who enlist into their ranks. Lately an application was made to Judge MERRICK here for a writ of *habeas corpus* for one JEREMIAH LYON, a minor, enlisted in the Twenty-third Pennsylvanian Regiment, to which Brigadier-General GRAHAM made an unsatisfactory return, and, after argument, the Judge ruled that the General should appear and show cause why an attachment for contempt of Court should not issue against him. The General pleaded the order of the War Department, and the exemption of the military from the action of the Courts in such matters, but at last the minor was produced in court in pursuance of the writ, and was discharged by order of the Judge.

I append some matter from my diary since the date of my last letter.

AN ARTILLERY REVIEW.

OCT. 8.—A review, or inspection, of cavalry and artillery going on. I cannot go—it is mail-day—but I see the troops pass my windows; some few squadrons of cavalry, and several batteries of artillery. Besides, I have two honorary aides, who go out and tell me all about the affair—one is an ex-officer of Austrian dragoons and an ex-Crimean cavalry man, the other is an infantry officer *en retraite*, both Englishmen. They report the artillery fair—horses light, batteries rather a mixture, longs and shorts, rifled and smooth bores; carriages heavy, harness not well kept or clean, but strong and serviceable; men strong and serviceable, too, but not "well set up," head-dress condemned. Report on cavalry not so favorable. Men don't ride, no seats, no setting up—nothing clean; horses rather mixed, saddlery and equipments, including swords, scabbards, spurs, bits and metal work, generally very dirty. As to bone and sinew, the men are good as can be; the impression is, however, that they could not be relied on to stand or to make a charge in their present condition, and that they would do more harm than good if any attempt were made to handle them in the field. The Federalists seem to have increased their artillery force very much since their last advance, when they had only forty-nine pieces in the field. They have now more than three times as many guns, well horsed, and an enormous increment is still spoken of. With their foundries, iron works, and resources in skilled labor, there is no reason why they should not be able to fight their battles with artillery principally, and make a Solferino or Goojerat of the affair. The Naval Department is ordering guns by the hundred tons. It is a pity we cannot sell them the American monster guns which we bought during the Crimean war, by the pound, and which are lying in the mud at Woolwich.

THE ARTILLERY SERVICE.

The Americans having made some very feeble experiments long ago on targets of sheet iron bolted together and screwed on wooden backs, arrived at the conclusion that they had exhausted the question of iron-cased ships, and looked with indifference at the experiments of France and England to test the resisting powers of rolled iron slabs; that is, the Government Departments did; but many naval officers were solicitous that further trials should be made, and that one gunboat or large vessel at least should be built on the improved principles of either the English or the French constructions, or on plans of their own. It seems to be the opinion, however, among American naval officers that the increase in the size of ordnance must always prove superior to any resisting powers of iron, and, by a smashing blow of a large projectile at a low velocity, they think they can break and crush in not so much the plates as the whole side of the structure to which they belong. There is no more exhaustive work on the making of large ordnance in the world than the "*Reports on the Properties of Metals for Connon, and the Qualities of Cannon Powder, with an Account of the Fabrication and Trial of a 15-inch Gun* by Capt. T. J. RODMAN, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army. By authority of the Secretary of War. Boston, Mass. C. H. CROSBY, 1861,"—a quarto of upwards of 300 pages, copiously illustrated and got up by the Government at enormous cost. In this work are explained the principles on which the Rodman gun, now at Fortress Monroe, was cast, but the details, though most interesting and important to professional and scientific men, are so technical as to irritate the bulk of newspaper readers by algebraical formulæ and seven columns of figures and decimaled battalions. One section relating to the trials of two 10 inch guns, one cast solid and cooled from the exterior the other cast hollow and cooled from the interior, is most valuable, and goes far to justify Capt. RODMAN's opinion in favor of hollow cast guns. Nor is anything of the kind with which I am acquainted equal in research and value to his experiments on cannon powder, and on the material for cannon; indeed, the papers are a monument of scientific industry, patient investigation—every step marked by diagrams and illustrations of the most finished character. The results of his labor may yet be undeveloped, but I recommend our engineers, artillery officers, and gunmakers to study them. One result, however, is the Rodman gun. This piece of ordnance, once called the "Floyd" gun, from the unsuccessful strategist of the Southern army, who was Secretary of War *tempore* BUCHANAN, is 190 inches long, has a *maximum* diameter of 41-1, and weighs 40,099 pounds. The star-gauge does not show a variation of 1,000th of an inch in the whole length of bore of 15 inches.

The firing was commenced with 25-pound charges of powder, ·6 in diameter each grain, and shells weighing 320 pounds and 340 pounds, strapped to oak sabots of 11 pounds. The charges were increased by 5-pound increments of large-grained powder up to 40 pounds, and trials were also made with a peculiar powder called perforated cake up to 50 pounds. At 28° 35′ the perforated cake 50-pound charge threw a 345-pound shell 5,298 yards; 40 pounds of coarse powder, with more than twice the *maximum* pressure of gas, threw a 330-pound shell at the same elevation, 5,088 yards; 35-pound, at 6° elevation, threw a 328-pound shell 1,976 yards. The time of flight of the first was 26.43″; of the second, 26.37″; of the third, 6.37″. The gun is intended for direct fire at short ranges. Horizontal fire, range 1,785 yards, gave four ricochets; mean velocity, 747 feet per second; the greatest recoil, 90 inches. There are numerous experiments with the gun and its effects, and the conclusion seems to be that no construction on the water could stand the impact of such masses of iron, and that thick shells (one-third of exterior diameter) would be more effective against masonry or iron-clad ships than solid shot; for Capt. RODMAN disbelieves that a perfectly solid sphere of cast iron of even inches in diameter, and of proper hardness, has ever been made. As soon as Capt. DAHLGREN has any leisure he intends to try some of his heavy guns against the strongest descriptions of iron plates on sections of shipping, and he is quite confident the large shell, fired at low velocities, will destroy them. In the qualities of iron the Americans say our standard is much lower than theirs, and Capt. DAHLGREN informed me he was surprised to find we were content with iron in our guns of such inferior fibre.

THE AMERICAN REPORT ON THE CRIMEAN WAR.

October 9.—Having nothing more exciting to do the other day, I sat down to look over the reports of Gen. MCCLELLAN, Major MORDECAI and Col. DELAFIELD, who were sent as a military commission to Europe, by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, at the close of the Crimean war. Perhaps the American people do not know that their commission was treated with neglect, if not with something worse, by the French authorities, and were not even permitted to see Marshal PELLISSIER; while the English gave them quarters in the camp of the Fourth Division, near Cathcart's Hill, rations, and passes, and horses, and detached a Staff officer to wait upon them, and gave them passages in their steamers wherever and whenever they required them. Gen. (then Capt.) MCCLELLAN's report on the Crimea is contained in twenty-four quarto pages, well written, clear, and not destitute of a modest self-confidence. He declares that his object in pointing out errors is to prevent similar mistakes on the part of the American officers, and then, observing "that it may seem absurd to compare small affairs with great," plunges into affairs by remarking that the American army completed the investment of Vera Cruz on the second day, while the Allies required nearly seven days to land and march about fifteen miles to the Alma. It is scarcely possible for an American to avoid comparisons in such matters, though they are introduced by deprecatory remarks. Vera Cruz is *on* the sea; the Mexicans had no fleet. Balaklava is nearly nine miles from Sebastopol; Kamiesh is between four and five. In effect, our landing at Old Fort, which commenced on the 14th, was interrupted by high surf and wind on the 15th; an army of 65,000 English, French and Turks, with ninety-two pieces of artillery, and about 1,100 cavalry, were ready to march on the 18th, fought at Alma on the 20th, gave two days to the interment of the dead and embarkation of the wounded, and, after a most hazardous march, gaining new bases of operation, opened fire from their batteries on the 17th of October, having invested the place on the 27th of September. It is, indeed, absurd to compare small things with great. But Gen. MCCLELLAN—who never saw the Alma, be it observed—goes on to say the position was not really strong, nor was it at all improved artificially, and astounds one by declaring the allies were nearly double the number of the Russians, "according to both accounts." MENSCHIKOFF admitted 36,000 men. ANITSCHKOF says the Russians had 42 battalions, 16 squadrons, 11 sotnias of Cossacks, or about 1,000 irregular horses, 72 field-pieces, and 24 horse-artillery guns, which looks very like some 42,000 infantry and 2,600 sabres. We know that our force consisted of 27,000 men, that the French had 24,000, and the Turks 7,000; but of these the Turks never fired a shot, and were not engaged at all. The Fourth (British) Division was not present in the action, and the Third Division were but very slightly engaged, part not coming up till the battle was over. The General considers the battle important only in establishing the *morale* of the Allies. Why, it caused the siege to be possible at all by leading to the defeat of the covering army! Had the Allies been beaten, it would, surely, have proved of some consequence. Had MENSCHICOFF never fought it, our operations against the place must have been still more uncertain; but our victory decided him to abandon Sebastopol and retire to Bakshi Serai. The subsequent criticism, referring to the possibility of cutting off the Russians from Sebastopol, would not have been made if the General could have seen the ground or had been present on September 20, 1854. "Drive them into the city and enter at their heels!" No forts, no citadel, no fleet there to interfere with that programme! "Cut them off from Simpheropol." With the Woronzow-road in their rear to lead to it, and in doing it to throw them back on their stronghold, Sebastopol, as well! So far from the battle being determined by BOSQUET's turning the left (under the fire of the Allied ships,) the official account says that MENSCHICOFF, pressed in front by the English, and on the left by the French, "*donna alors l'ordre au Prince Gortschakoff de retirer le centre et l'aile droite de nos troupes, plus de deux verstes en arrière de la position qui avait été choisie, où les suivèrent aussitôt les troupes de l'aile gauche, qui avaient résisté au choc de toute la Quatrième Division Française jusqu' au moment de la retraite générale.*" When Gen. MCCLELLAN states the garrison consisted merely of four battalions and "the sailors of the fleet," he did not know, perhaps, that the latter consisted of about 14,000 excellent soldiers and artillerists, the flower of the Russian army, as the siege proved. Of the incidents of the flank march the criticism is unjust; the Scots Greys were close up with the guns, which were not in front; only one horse troop was there, and, instead of our coming on a strong Russian column, we merely hit on the very rear of the baggage guard of one regiment. A plan for attacking the English at Mackenzie could not have been followed, as the only road for the attack would have led the enemy in a thin column between the French and the English, who were massed above and below it. In many other points the General was misinformed, but many of his observations, conceived though they may be in a spirit slightly *moqueur*, as far as the Allies, or rather the English, are concerned, show considerable quickness and military knowledge. There were many things he could not have known without great trouble, and, perhaps, ought not to have criticised, as, for instance, his alleging that the English ought to have taken Kazatch instead of Balaklava. What would have become of the south of the plateau on which we were encamped? As it was, Kazatch was in bad weather quite unserviceable, and Kazatch was nearly under fire. We had a joint occupation with the French, just as the Sardinians were joined with us at one time in shares with Balaklava. It was not NIEL, but BURGOYNE, who first indicated the importance of the Malakoff, and perhaps it may be as well to add that, on the 8th of September the fall of the Redan would have determined the enemy to precipitate their retreat to the north side as effectually as the loss of the Malakoff, with the addition of causing them very great loss, and a possible surrender of masses of men, from the command of the Redan over the bridge, which could not be touched by the Malakoff. How little did the young officer dream of his future destiny, or the events in his country so near at hand, when he wrote his *Second Deduction from the Siege of Sebastopol*, that mere individual courage cannot suffice to overcome the forces, "&c.," but that it must be rendered manageable by discipline, and directed by that consummate and mechanical military skill which can only be acquired by a course of education instituted for the special purpose, and by long habit, and earnestly advocated the extension and improvement of militia and volunteer systems. The bulk of his report relates to the organization of European armies, in the cavalry arm especially, and does infinite credit to his industry, is well written, and must prove valuable to the officers of the regular army who read it.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Thursday, 10th.—The movement of troops continues, but I think there is not more than could be accounted for by supposing the General is shaking them into their places and feeling his way down the river; and, with the exception of the cautious advances towards the centre of the enemy's position at the other side of the Chain Bridge by the troops under Brig.-Gen. SMITH, no forward step has been taken. Violent winds have accelerated the work of Autumn, and stripped the trees, which yield their leaves most readily before their time, but there are pines enough left to screen positions to some extent, and the liberal use of the balloon, which contributes a good deal to the knowledge of the Federalists respecting the numbers of the enemy, does not prove equally satisfactory as to the ground they occupy. There is considerable uneasiness or vigilance manifested in reference to the north or left bank of the Potomac, and patrols and detached parties of the Federalists appear from time to time in the country below Port Tobacco, and in conjunction with the night watches on the river, must render intercourse between the Confederates and their friends in Maryland rather hazardous.

ROMANTIC PHASES.

Very exciting times for the people who like adventure! Not a night but a chase, an escape, a *ruse*, passes on the broad waters of the river, and the canvass-backed ducks, which are just now due, will, no doubt be surprised at such unusual activity in their haunts. Romances, little and big, are working themselves out; large and small novels are ready for us down among the wood-embosomed roads, the sedgy creeks, the lonely cottages of Virginia and Maryland every day, and slouched hats, folded roquelaures, muffled oars, jingling spurs, clanking sword, sudden pistol shot, and all the business of effective melodrama, are here in grim earnest. Solitary horsemen, and groups of the same, shrouded female forms and gleaming eyes, lovely sunsets, moonlit nights, the flashing of steel, mysterious cutters and schooners gliding about in storm or in calm, with snow-white sails and ravenous black teeth—all these are in the life and terribly serious. But how can any one deal with the names? Who is to be pathetic on "Big Muddy?" Can one be tender even on "Turtle Creek?" "Punch Bowl Point" refuses to become romantic without a devil before, and with a point after it. On "Posey's Bluffs" no flower of fancy will bloom, and DUMAS himself could not "locate" a tale at "Persimmon Rock," or "Port Tobacco." But there are strange and stirring scenes about them nathless.

Ladies padded with copper wire and cholrate of potass, animated by love or secession proclivities, and bloated out of shape by treasonable correspondence, who have lost all their figures by communication with the rebels, are caught, or hunted, or frightened every week; and now and then there comes up a United States' cruiser to the Navy-yard below us, with a prize of three Confederates and a cask of whisky, taken in a row-boat, or with news of a brush down the river, which never sweeps antyhing away. What a Winter there is before the dwellers in these lands! But, gloomy as it may be for the North, the prospect for the agricultural people in the South is far worse. There is the constant fear of arson and murder, conspiracy, uprisings and insurrections, which must come with the long Winter nights to the aged and infirm, who will be the sole dwellers in lone country houses in great woods, and in distant farm-houses. There is

the want of warm clothing. Even in the North there is a scarcity of blankets, and the Sanitary Commissioners are appealing to the charitable for contributions. There will be also the deprivation of luxuries, almost necessaries, such as tea and coffee; fresh provisions will not be generally procurable—in fact, the enumeration of the miseries of this civil war would exhaust the fire and touch the heart of a prophet.

BRITISH VISITORS.

Sir James Fergusson, M. P., whose arrival at Richmond is reported in the Southern papers, is stated on the same authority to be the bearer of letters and dispatches from Mr. Dudley Mann, the Commissioner of the Southern Confederation, to Mr. Jefferson Davis. This statement is scarcely credible, for such an act would seriously compromise the position of an English subject. Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest left Washington some time ago with the object of working round the Federal lines and getting into the seceding States; and among our few British visitors there is generally a considerable amount of interest and curiosity evinced in reference to the Southern Confederation and the condition of the Southern army. Lord Adolphus Vane returned in the *Persia*, impressed with the idea that the South cannot be subjugated, and with a high opinion of Gen. Beauregard. There was a ridiculous report that his Lordship had applied for service in the Federal army, and we shall be told, perhaps, that Sir James Fergusson, who has been exposed to the usual vulgar abuse, has taken service in the Southern army.

Mr. Mure, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, arrived here last night, in order to open communication on business with Lord Lyons, after a difficult journey of twenty-three days, owing to the state of the roads, interruption of trains, and detention at stations, arising from military movements. There is not one single word of truth in the statement in a New-York paper that Mr. Mure was under surveillance at Bowling Green or anywhere else, that he had a servant whom he left behind him to bring in dispatches, and that a communication announcing the appearance of the Federal fleet off New-Orleans, intended for him, had fallen into the hands of Gen. Anderson. The whole of the elaborate story is a fiction. Mr. Mure has arrived here in person, because he had no means of transacting business of the greatest consequence to British subjects, and has been for two months without official intercourse with his Minister, and it is highly desirable that a regular communication should be opened for the sake of British interests with the representatives of our Government in the blockaded ports. Vast inconvenience is experienced in the total cessation of all means of making remittances, such as premiums on insurances, policies, and the like. The question is, however, full of difficulty. The United States Government naturally watch any communication with the seceded States very closely and jealously, and it is not to be expected that war can be carried on without inconvenience to all exposed to its influence.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

MORE PARLIAMENTARY OPINIONS.

MR. DILLWYN, M. P., AT SWANSEA.

On the 22d ult. Mr. Dillwyn addressed a charitable meeting at Swansea, referring thus to the American struggle:

There was one more important matter which had occupied much of the thought of the House, though it had never formed the subject of their discussion, and that was the present state of America. He did not doubt that if the Northern States had put forward Slavery or Non-Slavery as the issue of the war which they were now waging, they would have had England with them almost to a man. [Applause.] But they had not done so; on the contrary, they had offered to make the slave laws even more severe than before, if the South would not secede, and therefore it would not do now to attempt to describe the war as one against Slavery. *He was of opinion that if the Northern States were to conquer the Southern States, Slavery would still be tolerated and defended;* but he believed if the South made good its secession, the people of the North would wash their hands at once and forever of the stain. The honorable gentleman concluded a very able and interesting address by expressing his approbation of the wise and liberal foreign policy pursued by the present Prime Minister.

MR. DUNLOP, M. P., AT GREENOCK.

On the 21st, Mr. Dunlop addressed his constituents at Greenock. In regard to Cis-Atlantic matters he said:

"That to make concessions to the South on the subject of Slavery would be denounced with univeral condemnation in Britain. He further said, that should this be so, it will be deeply to be deplored, and would indeed be the only issue out of this sad contest which would leave no alleviating or consoling considerations behind. I will, he proceeded, hope better things, however, for the honor of our American kinsmen and the cause of liberty; and whatever they believe or disbelieve, I am very confident that the great body of the people of this country will unfeignedly rejoice in any result which shall maintain unbroken the great Republic, without any sacrifice of the principles which triumphed at the election of President Lincoln. Meantime we are forced to look with anxiety on the effects of this contest on our own commerce and manufactures. It must be productive to us of much embarrassment, and, I fear, of suffering; but it will have at least this good effect, that it will tend to our being for the future placed in a far more healthful position, and not dependent so entirely on a single country for our supplies of an article so essential to the very existence of our principal manufacturers as cotton. If we had had the virtue, as, notwithstanding my strong free-trade principles, I would have accounted it, to have submitted to some increase of price, by a differential duty on slave-grown produce, and so to have discouraged Slavery, we should have thereby fostered other fields of supply, and not have been in the unhappily dependent state in which we are this day. Still, there are immense fields of supply throughout the world, and encouraged as these will, I trust, henceforward be, we may, I hope, look ere long to be in a position which will secure us against such a calamity as that with which we are now threatened. *I do most earnestly trust, however, that no impatience of present suffering, sharp though it may be, will lead us to encourage our Government to expose us to a war with the United States by disregarding the law of nations in reference to the blockade of the South, or to support them in subjecting us to the dishonor of hastily recognising a State whose Constitution is avowedly founded on the principle of Slavery, and on the righteousness, justice, and duty of maintaining it.*

MR. CHILDERS, M. P., AT PONTEFRACT.

In delivering a lecture on the civil war in America, at Pontefract, on the 23d ult, Mr. Childers, M. P., alluded to the misconceptions and variety of opinions which prevailed as to the causes which had led to this contest. On the one hand, it had been said that it was a question of slavery and freedom, the North fighting for liberty and the South for slavery, and that the North, therefore, was entitled to the sympathies of the English people. On the other hand, it was said that it was a question of protection and free trade, the North fighting for protection and a retrograde fiscal policy, and the South for free trade and a freer interchange with foreign countries, and that, therefore, the South was entitled to their sympathy. There were others who told them it was the old question of Aristocracy and Democracy, the South fighting for the former and the North for the latter; and as the English nation was of a mixed character, some told them that they must sympathise with the South, and others that they must sympathise with the North. He did not think that any one of these three theories was well founded, but that they all, more or less, came into the consideration of the question. He would not attempt to trace the progress of the war from that time, but after describing the present position of the States in reference to the North and South, he referred to the general character of the war. From the first the English Government had refused to interfere, but by recognizing the belligerent rights of the South they had been denounced as practically interfering in favor of the South. They had, however, very wisely insisted upon taking the course first laid down—[hear, hear]—*and he hoped the time would never come when they should be dragged into the war.* [Applause.] They were very nearly dragged into it two or three months ago, the difference between the English Government and the representatives of the American Government on the question of privateering, for a time endangering the peace of the two countries. The firmness, however, of those at the head of affairs saved the country from such a calamity, and that difficulty had now blown over. This war had also removed the idea that on an outbreak in the South the slaves would rise and fight for their liberty. Not only was this not the case, but the slaves might no doubt be relied upon as soldiers in defence of the South. It had also corrected the misconception that the "white trash" would not fight—for they had hitherto fought the best. Then as to the present position of Slavery, he must say that he did not think the cause of Slavery had been promoted by the disruption of the States. He did believe, however, that the dominant power so long exercised by the slave owners over the Union was at an end. *No Slavery party could again obtain an ascendancy in the North, and the influence of a free people would be felt across the boundary, and lead ultimately to the abolition of Slavery in the South. He could not believe that a nation founded on the maintenance and perpetuation of Slavery could last.* It might continue for a time, but such a nation contained within itself the germs of dissolution. [Applause.] Then as to its effect upon the supply of cotton. They knew the distress which prevailed in Lancashire, and unless the war was providentially stopped soon they must look to still greater distress throughout the country. In the present temper of the South he could not expect that they would be able to ship much cotton from the Southern ports, but on the other hand he did not think this would be an evil, because the difficulty had directed attention to other sources, and his impression was that in a year or two they would not only have a supply equal to that they had hitherto had from America, but one which would continue for a long time. There was another consideration: what would be the effect of this war on trade? They not only imported a good deal from the South, but exported largely to the North, and whilst their import trade was cut off by the blockade, their export trade was suffering from the imposition of the present high tariff. Now the expenses of the war were numerous, and the North would have raised, in less than two years, an amount as large as that raised by England during any five years of the last French war. Emigration had also almost ceased, and they could not, therefore, anticipate any reduction of taxation for a long time. The protectionist tariff must be continued, and he did feel that the export trade of this country must seriously suffer in consequence. As to the result of the war he would say nothing, but *all experience was against the successful subjugation, by arms, of a determined and free people, and when they looked at the enormous extent of the North American continent, he thought they would be bound to say that in all human probability the Union could not be much longer maintained.* Their duty, however, must be to stand by and watch, sympathizing with what was good and right, but carefully avoiding being drawn into any interference either on one side or the other. If the South should establish their power as a separate confederacy they must recognize it, *but do not let them anticipate such an event, and sacrifice their good faith and national honor by breaking the blockade, as some people were recommending.*

ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M. P., AT GREENWICH.

Mr, Alderman Salomons reviewed the events of the late session in a speech addressed, on the 23d ult., to a meeting of his constituents at Greenwich. Alluding to the American question, he said:

"Our own interests required that we should be entirely neutral and should refrain from taking a part on one side or the other. [Hear, hear.] He believed that when Lord Lyons, very early in the dispute, inquired whether any interference would be acceptable, he was sent away, to use a popular phrase, with a flea in his ear. *Our plain duty, then, was non-interference; but at the same time, the blockade of the Southern ports ought not to be a mere paper blockade.* The Americans had always strenuously protested against paper blockades, and they could not complain of us if we now insisted that the Southern ports should not be closed except by an effective blockade. [Hear, hear."]

THE FORCES IN THE FIELD.

From the London Times.

The magnitude of the forces either under arms or shortly to be raised is almost incredible. After all the abatements demanded by the exaggerations of the American journals, the residue of the probable truth, as computed by our special correspondent, is enough to astound us. None of the regular armies of Europe make any approach to the scale of these levies, all of which, be it observed, are for active and immediate service. The aggregate population of the States adhering to the Union is very nearly that of Great Britain, the advantage being rather on our side. Out of our population we maintain an army—considered a large one—of some 230,000 men, being in the proportion of about one soldier to every one hundred inhabitants. The Northern States, from an equivalent population, have placed 350,000 troops in the field, are on the point of increasing these numbers to 500,000, and could, in the opinion of our correspondent on the spot, raise at least 1,000,000 "without any remarkable pressure." The levies of the South are still more extraordinary. In this case we speak from the authority of Southern documents only, but the assertion that the Confederates have actually a superiority of strength at this moment lends great probability to the calculations before us. The population of the South is about 9,000,000, but from this aggregate must be deducted 3,000,000, on account of the slaves, who do not bear arms. This leaves 6,000,000 to be drawn upon for the supply of the army, and we are assured that from this population—a population less than that of Ireland—the Confederate Government can maintain a force of 600,000 men. *This would be one soldier to every ten inhabitants of the country—a proportion never reached before.* So astonishing a report is partially explained by the remark that all the ordinary business of agriculture would be left to slaves, but the fact still remains almost beyond belief. *The Confederates, on this assumption, would be actually keeping in the field an army as large as the French army, from a population only one-sixth that of France.*

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CONTEST.

From the London Star.

It does not yet appear in what respect this war is worse than any ordinary international appeal to arms. Although a civil war, and one in which the rights of belligerents are not openly accorded to the aggressor, there have been none of the atrocities we were bidden to expect. The North decline to exchange prisoners, but they inflict no punishment on those they capture. Any wanton destruction of private property has been promptly repressed by the commanders. There has even been an unwonted abstinence from acts of provocation. The magnitude of the preparations is remarked upon as a proof of desperate designs and an implacable spirit. The expenditure is magnified into an utterly reckless waste of resources, threatening speedy exhaustion and lasting poverty. Yet the gentlemen who talk thus to their constituents about America insist upon our being prepared for a war with France, and have voted away, within five years of peace, upon our army and navy and fortifications, more than double the sum that Mr. Lincoln has asked for the creation of his immense armaments and twelve months of actual war. We are spending annually three and a half times as much as the United States have been in the habit of paying; and their total expenditure for 1861 will only exceed our own peace expenditure by twenty millions. Our standing army absorbs about one man in every twenty; and the immense forces which the Union has just called into existence for its defence do not absorb one in ten. If we would fairly estimate what is being done on the soil that has for seventy years been subject only to its own inhabitants, we must consider what would be the effect here of a war undertaken by our aristocracy. If they should again drift us into a European conflict, what proportion would not the army be made to bear according to our male adult population—what the average of taxation to the households of the country? Rightly or wrongly, the Free States conceive themselves to be engaged in a struggle for all that a nation should hold dear. Reasonably or unreasonably, they are putting into the profitless and bloody enterprise of war the energies that have made their land one of refuge or of envy to the oppressed and impoverished nations of Europe. Before we utter a vain, impatient wish that they would sheath the sword, and return to their industry, and let us traffic as before, it would surely be wise to reflect upon the provocation they have received, the resources they possess, and the burdens we submit to carry without the motive that inspires their willing sacrifice.

THE TRUE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

Still more trying to principle will be the course, hitherto blameless and consistent, which our Government shall take respecting the American quarrel. We pay little regard to the vague rumors afloat that the leaders of the Conservative Party incline to question the policy pursued by Lord Russell of strict and loyal non-intervention. We can hardly suppose any set of men so reckless of the great permanent interests of the country as to advise the adoption of any other line of conduct. Ephemeral popularity among certain sections of the community might possibly be won by the manifestation of a tenderness for Southern interests and necessities, at the expense of what is due on our part to good faith, international right, and the plain dictates of sound policy in our dealings with the North. But no intermeddling, however diplomatically disguised—no disregard of the obligations we owe to the great Commonwealth with which we have more ties of kindred, of business and of sympathy than with all Europe put together—could possibly fail to ruin the reputation of any set of men pretending to the rank and character of British statesmen. The fact that, in a manufacturing town like Greenock, its representative should receive nothing but plaudits for the utterance of these opinions, is the latest and not the least significant corroboration of the inference drawn from the earlier declarations of Mr. Gladstone to the same effect at Liverpool. The continuance of the blockade may for a time render the supply of cotton from America scanty and uncertain; though there is much in what many men of great mercantile experience have said all along, that with the high price the great staple of Lancashire industry will somehow or other find its way to the banks of the Mersey. Be this as it may, neither employers nor operatives have evinced the slightest wish to put upon Government any unworthy pressure, nor do we believe that any attempt of the sort could be made without evoking a spirit of indignant rebuke and reprobation that would summarily overbear all such sinister suggestions. The cause of the Union is the cause of public law and personal liberty against wanton sedition and the perpetuation in bondage of millions of men. *Come what may, Great Britain can never waver as to the side which she morally espouses in such a struggle; and the representatives of the people cannot perform a more important duty at the present juncture than in bearing clear and audible testimony to this national truth.*

POLITICAL ESPIONAGE IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post.

For some time past, one of the principal topics of conversation in Liverpool, both on 'Change and in private circles, has had relation to a system of political espionage and terrorism, which has for some time been exercised in this town in connection with gentlemen supposed to be directly or indirectly connected with the Southern or Secessionist States of North America. We have heard of one gentleman being constantly dogged by private "detectives" for many months past. All visitors to his residence and place of business have been carefully scrutinized, and it is supposed that owing to "information received" from Liverpool, many persons, friends of the gentleman above alluded to, have been seized and searched, and in some cases imprisoned, immediately on their arrival at Boston and New-York. Employes, it is said, have also, in some cases, been tampered with, and even the privacy of correspondence and of business affairs has been mysteriously violated. We have also heard of cases in which goods sent from Liverpool for shipment by "suspected" firms have been watched from the manufacturing districts to the dock quays, and, in some instances, it is more than hinted, that packages and cases have been opened furtively *en route*, and their contents overhauled and noted. We do not, at present, feel justified in giving publicity to all the rumors which point to the authors of these proceedings, so foreign to English ideas of everything that is fair, honorable and manly. We may, however, express our regret that they should be ascribed in any way to the emissaries of a great and free nation. We have no wish to interfere in political questions at issue between the North and the South, but nothing will do more to estrange the feelings of Englishmen of all classes and shades of politics than the introduction into our country of a system of political *espionage*, worthy only of the most despicable continental despotisms.

THE MEDIATION OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

From the London Advertiser.

So far Mr. O'Brien "writes like an angel;" but now comes the romance and the absurdity. So strongly is he impressed with the lamentable nature of this strife, he actually closes his letter with the following strange proposal:

"These are my views respecting the present contest in America; and, to prove the sincerity of my convictions; I am willing to go to America, at my own expense, to act as internuncio between the contending parties, in case my services be accepted in that capacity.

During a public life, which now extends over a period of thirty-three years, I have never solicited office of any kind for myself, from either Kings, Queens, Viceroys or Ministers; but I am now disposed to solicit the situation of unpaid envoy between the contending sections of the American people; and it will be the proudest triumph of my life if I can assist in restoring peace between the disunited members of the great American family."

"This is magnificent, but it is not war!" was the exclamation of a French officer when he witnessed the romantic charge of the Six Hundred at Balaclava. So might we say of Mr. O'Brien's proposal. "It is beautiful—it is noble; but it has not an atom of common sense in it."

Let Mr. O'Brien try his hand in a small way before he becomes a mediator between nations. Let him step in between Bill Stanchiron, the blacksmith, and his strapping wife Bet, who are just about to try which is the stronger; and if he succeeds in mollifying their wrath, and escapes without a broken head, he will have done something towards proving his fitness for the office which he seeks.

There is, moreover, a peculiar difficulty in the American quarrel, namely, that the one party has nothing to yield, the other everything.

If Mr. O'Brien, on such an errand, were to enter Richmond, in Virginia, the Confederate leaders would say to him, "What do you want of us? We are merely defending ourselves. We ask nothing, and we have nothing to concede. We are out of the Union, and nothing shall ever make us reënter it. Let the Federal force withdraw from our territory, and we will soon disband our forces, and then peace will be at once restored."

But, on the other side, he would have to persuade the Northern States to abandon their whole enterprise. They have got together nearly 500,000 men, and have already borrowed $100,000,000, avowedly for the purpose of compelling the Southern States to submit to their authority. Mr. O'Brien would have to persuade them that all this was one enormous blunder; and his recommendation to them must be, to confess that they had done wrong, and to give up their whole project. This, until they have been humbled by defeat, it is quite improbable that they will consent to do.

Mr. O'Brien's romantic Mission of Mercy, therefore, never will take place. But his letter will not be without some good effect. He has ably described the absurdity of a scheme of subjugation in a Democratic Republic. He has painted out the practical difficulties of the case in a simple, clear and impressive manner; and we trust that when the zeal and passion which are now burning so fiercely in America have a little subsided, his friendly and well-meant representations will find a hearing, and will even bear some fruit, among the less-heated politicians of New-York and Massachusetts. Certain we are, that the counsel which he has given them is the wisest that could be given under the circumstances; and that his practical decisions are just those which, sooner or later, will have to be adopted by the Government of the Northern States.

ENGLAND AND THE COTTON FIELDS.

From the London Times.

The interruption of our cotton supplies is producing its effect on the industry of Lancashire. We have felt the beginning of the pressure, and the results are undoubtedly serious. Mills working short time, to be closed, perhaps, in a few weeks altogether; cotton still rising in price; labor lacking employment, and manufacturers destitute of material—these, with the Winter before us, are signs of no common trouble. It is true that we have some grounds for consolation and assurance. The state of the cotton trade was such that it had become rather desirable than otherwise that production should be slackened for a time. Markets were glutted with goods, and the stocks on hand were in excess of the rate of demand and consumption. This consideration, however, will not afford much relief to impoverished operatives, and it is to the good sense of this class and to the exports from India that we must look for the means of tiding over the crisis with the least possible suffering. The work-people know full well that neither their employers nor the Government can be held accountable for their privations, and is is satisfactory to see that they express themselves on the subject with intelligence and wisdom. There can be no wages without work, and no work without material. Our hopes now depend on the importations which the measures taken in the Spring may bring us. Next season will find us better provided, but the American war took us so completely by surprise that we could do little this year beyond notifying to the world that any amount of cotton from any quarter of the globe would be sure to fetch a handsome price at Liverpool. We shall soon see what comes of this advertisement of our extraordinary wants. The Indian exports, we already know, will be large; and it is safe to anticipate that the operation of natural laws, will, in a greater or less degree, increase our receipts from every cotton-growing country. It is also far from improbable that a portion of the American crop may reach us. We should look, indeed, upon this chance as considerable, were it not for the resolution taken by the planters themselves to withhold the supplies. We know, from our own experience on the coast of Africa, that a blockade on a large scale can never be absolutely effectual, and if the Southern States desired to send cotton to sea, the weak squadrons of the Federal Government could intercept only a percentage of the cargoes. It is said, however, that the Confederates are purposely keeping the cotton crop at home, in order that the pressure thus put upon the European Governments may induce them to interfere for the termination of the blockade, if not of the war. They are, perhaps, in earnest on this point, and it is certain that they are in the hands of a strong Government; but they must have money, and when cotton represents money so effectually as it does now, the temptation to exchange it for cash must be exceedingly powerful. The Northern papers declare that the vessels which have lately succeeded in running the blockade with arms and munition for the South are to load with cotton in return, and it is well known that when the Unionists captured the forts at Hatteras Inlet they found in those waters a large cotton ship, with a full cargo, waiting to put to sea. It will be our own fault, however, if we ever fall into the straits again. We are under no necessity of depending exclusively on America for our cotton, and we have now seen how singularly imprudent such dependence would be. Apart from all ordinary risks, it is plain that if the Southern States can adopt such a resolution as we have spoken of in one case they could do it in another, and we should be exposed at all times to this kind of menace whenever a political difference occurred. Such a liability should not be tolerated, and India offers us an escape from the difficulty. The information which has reached us from all parts of that country is, except on a single point, perfectly conclusive. To the quantity of cotton which India could send us there is literally no limit. Even the question of transport, which has hitherto been the most important of all, will soon be set at rest. In less than two years from this time there will be actually a competition for the goods traffic between the cotton districts and the coast.

FRANCE AND THE COTTON SUPPLY.

From the Paris Siècle.

The *Siècle* has the following observations on the best means of furthering the cultivation of cotton in Algeria:

"The Soudan can furnish laborers and the Government establish premiums, during a certain length of time; but who is to supply the capital? Will that be also the Government? God forbid that we should ever encourage such communism! Capital can only come from private or collective initiative, such as that of individuals or of companies. But here again the eternal question presents itself round which we have been turning in Algeria for the last quarter of a century. That country, as is shown by facts, may produce, with the coöperation of laborers recruited in the Soudan, considerable quantittes of cotton of every description, and particularly that called Louisiana; it may in a not distant period provide for the imperious wants which the revolution in the Southern States will not allow them to satisfy; but, in order to draw capital into Algeria, the *régime* of common right and of the law must be given to that colony. When the Emperor visited Algiers last year he delivered the following sage words: 'Providence,' he said, 'has called us to spread over this land the blessings of civilization. Now, what is civilization? It is to count welfare for something, the life of man for much, and his moral improvement for the greatest benefit. Tyus, to raise the Arabs to the dignity of free men, to spread instruction among them, while at the same time respecting their religion, to improve their existence by causing to spring forth from that land all the treasures which Providence has buried in it, and which a bad Government would leave barren—such is our mission, and we will not fail in it.' How shall we draw forth from this land all the treasures which are buried in it? Doubtless by labor. But what are the essential elements of labor? Capital and hands. The exceptional *régimé* excludes both one and the other; they will not arrive except under the protection of common right, and under the safeguard of the law. To sum up, the American conflagration seriously threatens cotton manufactures in Europe. In the anticipation of an event which must sooner or later be accomplished in the Southern States—the abolition of Slavery—it is urgent to create fresh centres of production of a raw material which has become indispensable for us, France may create one of those centres in Algeria, and may procure laborers accustomed to the climate from the Soudan, but for capitalists to engage in this civilizing work, they must have guarantees given to them in Algeria, equal to those which they find in the mother country. Let us, therefore, begin by the beginning; let us instal common rights in Algeria, and the rest will follow."

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

THE CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

The Paris papers of the 27th contain the following:

"England, France and Spain have arrived at a complete understanding in reference to the expedition against Mexico. A Convention will be signed in eight days. It is expected the expedition will leave in the beginning of November."

The Opposition organs at Madrid remark that, as England and France are to take part in the expedition to Mexico, Spain will not be able, as affirmed by the semi-official *Correspondancia*, to act alone. The latter organ, however, in answer, declares that Spain, though disposed to act in concert with the two Powers, "will not renounce either her liberty of action or her initiative," and that "as her squadron will arrive in Mexico sooner than those of France and England, nothing will prevent her from disembarking troops at Vera Cruz or Tampico if she should think fit."

SPANISH OUTRAGE IN LIBERIA.

A Spanish Frigate Driven out of the Harbor of Monrovia by a Liberian Sloop-of-War.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Monrovia, Lib., Saturday, Sept. 14.

We have received the visit of the Spanish war steamer referred to in mine of the 29th August. On the 11th of September, at 8 o'clock, she entered the harbor and was boarded, according to the laws of the Republic, by a Government officer. The commander of the Spanish vessel asked the boarding-master where the best anchoring ground was. He was told. He said he wished to see the President, and expected to remain two or three days. The boarding-master went on shore and reported to the President what the Spaniard had said. Then the President, thinking that the vessel had come up to have the matter in dtspute adjudicated, ordered the men on Fort Morris Battery, who had been on the lookout ever since the rumor, not to load a gun. The *Quail* in the meantime had not a gun loaded. The Spaniard, instead of anchoring as he had pretended he wished to do, steamed immediately out of the harbor, but not out of sight of the Cape, prepared his ship for action, and then steamed back into harbor, and brought his vessel between the *Quail* and a ship belonging to the firm of Johnston, Turpin & Dunbar. In this advantageous position he opened fire upon the *Quail*, intending to clear her decks, but only did a little damage to her rigging. You must bear in mind that when the Spaniard gave his first shot, the *Quail* had no gun loaded; but, after the Spaniard so treacherously fired, the commander of the *Quail*, James L. Benedick, aged 28, soon got his guns ready for action. But after getting them ready, he could not fire for fear he might hit Johnson's ship. He soon, however, got the *Quail* clear of Johnson's vessel, and bringing his 18-pounder to bear on the Spanish vessel, did much damage to her bulwarks. By this time the *Spaniard* got another shot at the *Quail* but missed her; and in return the *Quail* put a second shot near her stern, did much damage, and made the men run from the wheel. It is supposed that this shot likewise killed some of the Spanish officers. Seeing the *Spaniard* was in earnest about this work, a heavy fire was opened on the vessel from Fort Norris Battery. He got at once confused, for he did not dream that there was any defence but the *Quail*, and steamed out of harbor with his ship in a very bad state as quickly as he could. Commander Benedict got three shots at the *Spaniard*, two of which did execution. The *Spaniard* got two at the *Quail*, one of which only damaged her rigging. The *Quail* lost none in killed or wounded, but it is supposed that the Spanish vessel did.

A New Atlantic Steamship Company.

From Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal.

"The Transatlantic Express Steamship Company," forming to run improved *Great Easterns* to New-York under seven days, but only half the tonnage of the big ship, have the experience of Brunell and Russell as their guide. The new steamers will be 600 feet in length, 75 feet breadth, and 30 feet in depth from the upper deck to the kelson. On the spar deck will be a grand saloon, under the hurricane deck, 500 feet in length, with 164 state rooms entering into it. The sides will be the longitudinal partitions springing from side kelsons. The breadth of the saloon will be 25 feet, and height 10 feet 6 inches. The draught of water will be 17 to 18 feet, so that from the load line to the top of the hurricane deck will be 22 feet 6 inches. From the water level to the upper deck will be 12 feet, and then five feet bulwarks. The ship will be built in three water-tight longitudinal bulkheads from bow to stern, which will give them enormous strength. This structure converts the ships below the toad line to perfect tubular divisions, taking the form of three distinct ships. In addition to the fore and aft bulkheads, the intercepting cross partitions will afford additional security, and give altogether fifty water-tight compartments, so that the vessel will be nearly unsinkable. The two side longitudinal partitions are 25 feet apart, and thus, as the ships are 75 feet beam, they make three equal divisions of 25 feet. The boilers, coals and machinery are to be in the two side sections, which leaves the middle division of 25 feet from stem to stern free from all breaks. The main, lower and orlop decks will be fitted with 836 state-rooms; and each cabin being seven feet square, and holding only two passengers, they can afford accommodation of this sort to 1991 persons, and carry besides 5,000 tons of cargo. They are to be propelled with two screws, one under each quarter, and two side paddles. Each set of screw engines will be fixed longitudinally, to avoid lateral jar, and they will have new modes of connecting rods. The paddle wheel engines will have no centre shaft, except a small one with a pinion on each gearing working into toothed wheels on each engine shaft. By this contrivance the screw and paddle on one side can turn ahead, whilst the ones on the other side can back astern. The ships can be steered by the machinery if the steering gear was carried away; and they would never require sails to bring them up to the wind, therefore masts and yards may be dispensed with, and so lessen the tendency to rolling from top weight. An ordinary steering wheel is to be provided, but the ships are to be steered by a combination of steam and water cylinders. As an extra precaution, side fins or rudders will be fixed, worked, on an emergency, by a geared shaft, spur-wheel and spindle, led to a capstan or steam shaft. Patent beam travelers, for running the cargo to and from the hatchways, will be attached to all the between decks. The warming is to be done by steam pipes; and flexible hose will be attached to smother fires by vapor. The process of ventilation by trap valves and up-draught pipes (described in our columns last week) is to be adopted. To afford light below, the floors will be intersected with honey-combed iron-framed glass. There are many other minor contrivances to render the ships healthy and agreeable to passengers: but the grand point is the speed. It is intended to give them large engine power, not necessary to work always at high pressure, but to supply an abundance of steam. The nominal horse power of the engines will equal the *Great Eastern's*, although the ships will not be more than half her tonnage. It is estimated that their total displacement will be rather over 8,000 tons, and that the midships, or greatest section of displacement, will be near upon 1,200 square feet. When loaded, they will draw eighteen feet, or nine feet less than the *Great Eastern*, and altogether their depth of hold will be twenty-eight feet less. From their light draught of water and displacement, coupled with an indicated horse power four times their nominal, or 9,000, it is confidently affirmed by the promoters and patentees that a maximum speed of thirty statute miles will be attained; but for the object sought to be gained—namely, making the passage from Bristol to New-York in less than seven days—an average of seventeen knots only is requisite. If these ships accomplish this rate of speed, they will command mail, specie and passengers. Branch lines of railways to the Bristol docks and down to the river's mouth are in contemplation. The Great Western Railway has guaranteed four per cent. on the stock to construct one line, and the others will be done by independent Companies forming for the purpose. Another part of the project is to call for the mails at Milford Haven, and off Queenstown for the latest telegrams and Irish letters and newspapers. It is presumed that, taking into consideration the contemplated rate of speed of these new express steamers, the Holyhead and Dublin route would not catch the vessels at Cork, supposing the mails to leave London and the steamer to start from Bristol Channel at the same hour, unless the machinery of the latter broke down; but as all the propellers are to be worked by independent sets of engines, four different sets must give way before the ship would be left without propelling power.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

A strong upward tendency in the Funds was manifested on the 25th, mainly on account of the abundance of Money, and Consols advanced ⅛@¼, closing at 92⅞@93 for Money, and 93@⅛ for account.

In the Discount market the rates were still drooping. Good bills taken at 2¾ ℘ cent., and choice paper could be placed at 2½ ℘ cent.

The weekly Bank return shows an increase in the Bullion of £211,574.

Baring Brothers & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. ⅜d.; Dollars, 4s. 11⅜d., scarce; Eagles, 76s. 4d.@76s. 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 26—A. M.

Cotton.—The *Broker's Circular* says: "The excitement of the past few weeks has this week shown a decided increase. Notwithstanding the late rapid rise in prices, all classes of buyers have entered into extensive operations, the market daily advancing, so that quotations close for almost all classes of American ⅜d. to 1d. ℘ lb. dearer than last Friday. Brazil may be quoted fully ½d. ℘ lb. higher, and Egyptian has been in active request at 1d. advance. In Surat, the business has been extremely large, both on the spot and to arrive, and are saleable at ½d. ℘ lb. in the Middling to ⅜d. advance in the better qualities." The week's business foots up 145,610 bales, of which 82,090 were taken for speculation, and 12,860 for export. The market yesterday, (Friday) continued buoyant, with sales of 20,000 (estimated) at full prices; 12,000 of these were for speculation and export. The official quotations are:

Orleans fair	12⅜d.	Mobile middling	11¾d.
Orleans middling	12d.	Upland fair	12⅝d.
Mobile fair	12½d.	Upland middling	11⅝d.

Stock on hand 613,900 bales, of which 321,520 are American. Receipts of the week 55,630 bales. Quantity at sea 169,000, against 73,000 at same date last year.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Prices continued to harden from day to day, but buyers only satisfied immediate wants. The production was rapidly diminishing.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., report: Flour slow and easier, but not quotably lower; prices range from 28s.@32s. 6d. Wheat dull and drooping, and in most instances 2d.@3d. ℘ cental lower; Red Western, 10s. 7d.@12s. 4d.; Southern, 12s. 8d.@12s. 9d.; White Western, 12s. 9d.@13s.; Southern, 13s.@14s. Indian Corn declined 6d. since Tuesday, but at the close this was recovered, and it closed at Tuesday's prices; Mixed, 32s. 9d.@33s.; Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 36s.@37s., ℘ quarter.

Produce.—Beef dull but unchanged. Pork also dull but steady. Bacon in fair demand, but holders accept low prices. Lard in fair demand at previous rates; 45s.@52s., as in quality. Tallow in good demaed, and 1s.@1s. 6d. dearer on the week; Butchers Association, 52s.

Produce—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes quiet, at 34s. 6d.@35s. for Pots, and 36s.@37s. for Pearls. Resin steady; Common at 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d., the latter being the lowest price at the close. Spirits Turpentine drooping; sales at 62s. down to 61s. Sugars quiet, and 9d.@1s. lower. The speculative demand has subsided. Coffee firm, but quiet, owing to small stocks. Rice opened active, but closed quiet, at firm prices. Linseed in good demand and rather dearer. Linseed Cakes, at £10 15s. for American. Linseed Oil firmer, 35s. 6d. is now the lowest price in export casks. Fish Oils unchanged; Cod at £34; American Whale, at £34.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report: Corn—Market firm, but a very limited business, at fully previous rates. White American Wheat, 63s.@67s.; Red, 57s.@65s. Flour, 30s.@34s. Iron dull; £5@£5 2s. 6d. for bars and rails; Scotch Pig, 49s. Coffee quiet, but well sustained. Linseed again dearer. Linseed Cakes in limited demand; Boston bags, £11 5s.@£11 10s.; New-York bbls., £11 15s. Linseed Oil scarce, at 35s. Sperm Oil neglected, nominally £90@£91. Cod, £34@£35. Rice in good demand. Sugar inanimate, and rather easier. Tallow opened very active, and dearer, but closed dull; Y. C., 52s. Tea firm; Common Congou, 1s. ½d. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 62s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring, Bros. & Co. say there has been a fair demand for United States Fives at 74½c.@75c. In State Stocks very little was done. There have been dealings in First Mortgage Railroad Bonds. Illinois 7s. at 79c.@81c.; New-York Central 90c.@92c.; Erie 7s. 92c.@94c.; Pennsylvania 6s. 84c.@86c.; Panama Sterling 7s. 96c.@99c.

Latest per Persia, via Queenstown.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Cotton—Sales 20,000 bales; prices firmer, but unchanged. Speculators took 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Steady and unchanged. Sales small.

Provisions—Dull but unchanged.

London, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Consols, 93⅛@93¼ for money. Illinois Central Shares, 38@37½, discount; Eries, 26@26½.

HAVRE MARKET.

Havre, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 24,500 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 153f.; *bas*, 150f. Market active, advancing, and 1@2 francs higher. Stock, 163,000 bales.

The Very Latest via Queenstown.

Queenstown, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1861.
Thora, Friday, Oct. 25.

Gen. Lambert has left Warsaw. The Marquis Wallapolski has tendered his resignation.

It is said that Gen. Abramouitsch has been appointed Military Governor of Poland.

Berne, Friday, Oct. 25.

The statement of a German paper, that the Government of Geneva had requested that the Swiss Federal troops should be sent to that Cantonment is unfounded. The Government of Geneva has, however, called out the militia of the canton for extraordinary night duty.

Marseilles, Friday, Oct. 25.

The *Sultan*, with the Calcutta and China mails, arrived here at 2 P. M. The mails will leave by special train at 5 P. M.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Increase of the National Army—Disadvantages of the Volunteer System—Difficulties to be Met in Crushing the Rebellion, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Camp at Nolin, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

It is encouraging to one who has an adequate conception of the gigantic forces, both physical and moral, which enter into this rebellion, and of the vital importance of Kentucky to the National cause, to see that the preparations for the defence of this line are beginning to assume a proper magnitude. Troops are now arriving at this camp almost daily, and I am assured that the stream will suffer no diminution of volume or velocity until fifty thousand men stand arrayed in front of Buckner and his miserable crew. In looking at this considerable aggregate—in view of the exigency no broader epithet can be applied to it—and the momentous issue which it must shortly debate, I have been forcibly reminded, by the necessity which exists for a favorable result with these resources, of certain causes which impair the efficiency of this and our other armies, counteract and neutralize a large measure of their inherent force, and diminish by one-half that vigor and energy which ought to fall with unabated weight full and crushingly upon the enemy. Our present military system does not bring out the full power of the nation, and the fact that it does not must be evident to any man who has spent two hours with one of our armies in the field. Not one half the original resident force of these ponderous masses can ever be put out as an alert, vigorous, offensive power under the present organization. What the nation needs and must have to overcome the heady valor and fierce fanaticism of the Southrons, is a thoroughly disciplined, perfectly organized, steady, compact and reliable army. In light warfare the dashing cavalier will always be more than a match for the colder and slower roundhead; but when such a thunderbolt of war as Old Ironsides is launched into the contest, the war is already decided. The rebel armies must be crushed by weight, or they will never be crushed at all. The volunteer system possesses rare merits so far as getting troops into the field is concerned; but, the troops once there, I am perfectly satisfied that it cannot, without very great modifications, lead them to victory over our present foe. War with volunteers, be it on never so large a scale, can be nothing more than guerilla warfare at best. The freedom of the voluntary service, the laxity of its discipline, the individuality of soldier, corps and State, which is its life, forbid anything more. You can no more form an army, in any proper significance of the term—and especially such an army as the Republic now requires—out of mere volunteers, than you can build a castle out of ethereal and mutually repellant gasses. To attempt it, is to lose the mercurial, independent spirit of the volunteer, without gaining the subordination, precision and firmness of the regular. There are two reasons, either of which would beat us, why the Confederates will always have the advantage of us in a fight with volunteers. Their peculiar notions of State sovereignty, the direct outgrowth of Slavery and independent, isolated plantation life, together with the ardent, chivalrous spirit which Slavery so powerfully fosters, and the State pride and emulation resulting from their political system and personal character, eminently fit them for a modified guerilla warfare, and utterly disqualify them for heavy armaments. Again, the seat of war now is, and we hope hereafter will be to a still greater degree, in their own country, where they know every foot of ground, every ravine and by-path, and can successfully carry on independent and detached operations. On the contrary, ours will be an invading army, the very essence of whose life is compactness and resistless weight.

It requires, as I said before, but a single rapid glance at one of our armies in the field to see that it is lacking in these indispensable qualities. To what that lack is due is equally apparent. Yet the instincts and personal qualities of our troops render the kind of organization which shall bring us success a possibility. Nay, that system, no less a moral than a military necessity, lies directly in the path of our own destiny, if that path is to lead us to success; for to reconquer a nationality, we must leave far behind us this despicable political jobbing, these considerations of local and State advantage which sacrifice a higher interest, this microscopic policy which is beginning to obscure the elevated objects for which we have gone to war. It has long been the disgrace of American politics that local issues predominate over National ones, and this same evil acts powerfully upon our armies. To promote the little great men of a county or a district, the political reynards and supple-jacks of the cantons, to higgle and huckster military preferment, with a sharp eye to the next election, has been the programme, I do not say of the National authorities, but of the wire-pullers and log-rollers who control the appointments. Big Bethel and Bull Run have only opened our eyes to the evil; neither they nor anything else has or ever will eradicate it, while its fruitful source remains. The Administration is laboring earnestly and faithfully, with its board of examiners and other appliances, to rectify matters; but it would be as easy to save a ship through whose rent side the floods are pouring, by bailing with a thimble, as to save the army while the door stands wide open for this abuse to enter. An examining board cannot reach the seat of the disease. It is an empirical, superficial, inadequate method. It does not attempt to furnish the best officers possible, but only to remove the few who are utter imbeciles. But the difference between having barely passable officers and the best that the army affords, is precisely the difference between success and failure in this war. The nation never will succeed in this war, until every department, division, brigade, regiment and company is in command of the best man it contains. The conscription always produces the most efficient armies, because all enter the service upon the same footing, and the most deserving are apt to be made officers. If the old political plugs who happen to be included do not like the distribution of honors they can procure substitutes. The great merit of the conscription is, that this class are sure to stay at home, and thus the service is happily rid of an incubus. But in the volunteer system, which gives room for so much intriguing and slight of hand, they manage to wriggle themselves into the best places, and there is no getting them out. Until there is a complete reorganization of our forces already in the field, and a change in our plan of raising troops, we shall not be able to crush that terrific military power, born of Slavery, which is rapidly growing up at the South. I speak from mature and well-settled conviction. We shall never conquer them until a complete revolution takes place in our whole moral and military administration. Let any man look at the military capacity which marks every step they take, and then at our miserable botch-work and bungling, and draw from the prospect whatever consolation it affords. Let any man guage the mass of the officers of any division of our army and contrast them as a whole with their rebel opponents, class against class, and see why we lose every fight.

What we must have or perish is weight and military talent. The first our armies will never have without consolidation, nor the second without the conscription; no matter how modified by experience and circumstances, but still the conscription. Our wise and convenient system of State Governments will powerfully aid in the formation of the only kind of army that can put down this rebellion. It will give rise to the *esprit du corps* so necessary to victory. How the great changes which are beginning to be such vital necessities to our arms may best be effected I leave to older and wiser heads. I only note the plain undeniable fact which lies patent before my eyes, and which I cannot but see are urgently demanded. I believe the proper plan would be to add all the volunteer regiments now in the field to the regular army of the United States, and to make such transfers and exchanges that there shall be one officer of the old army to each new regiment. Instead of raising new regiments for the regular army for three years, and officering them with appointees from civil life, why not adopt the more expeditious method of calling full regiments of volunteers into the army for that length of time, with the loss of one officer? As things are now managed, the regular army is occupied in holding forts and posts; is actually dead and buried, so far as the war is concerned; and we are enacting the folly of waging a war of invasion with raw volunteers, against an enemy who could whip the world with troops of that kind, who fights upon his own soil, and who has no forts and frontier posts to swallow up his educated officers and tried soldiers. What madness is this the Government is enacting in rearing and educating able and accomplished officers for the enemy and then making war against them with party hacks and political plugs and thugs? Do we realize that we are making war against one half, and that perhaps the abler half, of the officers of the late army of the United States, with briefless attorneys and bloodsuckers, while the other half have to be kept upon the frontier because volunteers cannot be sent there? Away with such a suicidal policy. Let every soldier that marches under the National flag belong to the National army, and then such dispositions can be made that we shall have our ablest officers and most reliable troops to hurl against the foe. We can then form an army of invasion that will deserve the name, instead of wasting blood and time and treasure in the vain attempt to accomplish with a diffusive and incompressible horde what God and fate deny us. That we shall come to this step after a while, unless we sit down disheartened and acknowledge ourselves dastards before we become wise enough to see its necessity, I have not a shadow of doubt. It will hardly be objected to this plan, except by secret traitors who are laboring in the interest of the enemy to produce in the popular mind the impression that this war will be a very short one, so that the people may weary of its length and demand its close, that it would be out of all reason to increase the regular army so much, because there would be difficulty in reducing it again at the end of the war. None but a fool or a conscious traitor would start that objection.

I see that the correspondents of some of the Cincinnati papers, nettled at being refused admittance into the camp, have allowed themselves to indulge in spiteful and ill-natured remarks, calculated to injure me. I regret this unmanly and discourteous course towards a professional brother, who never did them the least harm, and now bears them no ill-will; but for both their sake and my own, I now dismiss the whole affair into oblivion. Because I am here, while they cannot get here, should produce no ill-feeling between them and me, if they and I be gentlemen.

There is nothing new from Buckner since I wrote last, except that he is fortifying Bowling Green very strongly. As soon as I obtain complete and accurate descriptions of his works, I will describe them to the readers of the Times.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 23
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Africa* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 9 o'clock A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OLMSTED'S NEW WORK.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:

THE COTTON KINGDOM.

A TRAVELER'S OBSERVATION ON COTTON AND SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAN SLAVE STATES. Based upon three former volumes of Journeys and Investigations by the same author. By Frederick Law Olmsted. Two vols., 12mo., with Colored Statistical Map of the Cotton Kingdom and its Dependencies. Price $2.

This publication was called for by several eminent organs of public opinion in England, as well by private advice to the author immediately on the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion. It brings into unbroken connection, with suitable explanation and extension, the author's observations upon the relations of the cotton demand, and of the employment of slaves to the rebellion, with special reference to the correction of certain prevalent errors of public opinion. As a carefully studied picture of the condition of the people of the South immediately preceding the rebellion, it already possesses an historic value similar to that of the travels of Arthur Young shortly before the outbreak of the French Revolution.

The publishers believe that the Cotton Kingdom affords at once the most interesting and satisfactory popular account attainable of the resources and condition of the Southern States; their agriculture and commerce; the workings of their institutions; the characteristics, manners and customs of their people, and their social and political views and feelings. As a graphic and attractive writer, Mr. Olmsted has few equals, while the accuracy of his observations and impartiality of his statements are unquestioned.

The present work abounds in anecdote and incidents of travel, and will interest all classes of readers.

PUBLISHED AT
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York,
BY
MASON BROTHERS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and on evening, price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS A year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half on his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his remuneration. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

☞ JOHN H. TYSOE, our Agent for New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the TIMES at our office price, if orders are left at his bookstore, No. 30 Peace-street, New-Brunswick, N. J.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have sufficiently definite information from the great fleet to assure us of its safety, and to render it certain that it is intended primarily for operations on the South Carolina coast—the point of descent being either at Bull's Bay or Port Royal, at the entrance of Beaufort Harbor. The former is only about twenty-five miles above Charleston, while the latter is about fifty-five miles below—the coast line running northeast and southwest. The steamer *Monticello*, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday, and reports that she passed the fleet on Saturday night, opposite Cape Roman, within thirty miles of Bull's Bay, moving along in fine style. The officers of the *Monticello* express the belief that the landing was made in Bull's Bay, where there were no fortifications of consequence. On the other hand, a Norfolk paper of Monday, received at Fortress Monroe, asserts that the destination of the fleet was known to be Port Royal, though no information had been received there relative to its movements. There are various reasons in favor of the supposition that Port Royal is the place aimed at. Beaufort, the harbor of which it commands, is about equidistant between Savannah and Charleston, and it is a good point from which to conduct operations against either of these cities, should such a course be contemplated. It is situated on the west bank of the Port Royal River, a narrow arm of the sea, and contains about nine hundred inhabitants. The harbor, which is sixteen miles from the main ocean, is spacious, but a bar prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than eleven feet of water—consequently the larger vessels of the fleet cannot pass in.

We are still uninformed as to the final result of FLOYD'S attack upon the position of Gen. ROSECRANS at Gauley, on Friday and Saturday last but as far as our reports extend, the rebels had decidedly the worst of it. The action was commenced by FLOYD, as before reported, who opened two batteries on our lines; but though the firing from them continued, not a single man on our side was killed. Late in the day our artillery was brought to bear, and the rebel batteries were soon silenced. It may be considered a warm skirmish rather than a general battle, in which the rebels suffered considerable loss, and were repulsed. On Friday night, BENHAM'S and SCHENCK'S Brigades crossed the river, with the intention of gaining FLOYD'S rear and cutting off his retreat, in which they are believed to have been successful.

There was quite a formidable irruption of "contrabands" at Fortress Monroe on Monday, no less than sixty claiming the protection of our forces there. They report important movements on the part of the rebel troops—many having been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown, and the vicinity of Norfolk. The meaning of these movements is at present unexplained. In this connection a rumor of the resignation of BEAUREGARD may not be without significance. It is mentioned in the Norfolk *Day Book*, which also publishes a dispatch from Richmond giving a similar rumor.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Persia*, having left Liverpool at noon on the 26th of October, brought us European news two days later than the advices of the *Jura*. The most striking particular is the more decided expression of the indisposition, both of the Government and the people of England, to interfere with the blockade, or to acknowledge the Southern Confederation. To this point, the semi-official organs of the Ministry, the *Post* and the *Times*, speak with emphatic distinctness; and the same tendency marks the declarations of the various members of the House of Commons, who are just now making their annual utterance of speeches, for which they are unable to find audience in Parliament. And it is observable that even where the assemblies addressed are in quarters to be most seriously affected by the cotton famine, the non-intervention sentiments of the speakers are most loudly applauded. We give place to a correspondence between the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and a prominent merchant of Liverpool on the subject of the blockade. The mercantile interlocutor represents himself as one of a number who are anxious to fit out vessels to the Southern ports; and desires to know what protection they are to receive from their Government in running a blockade they regard as illegal. Earl RUSSELL assures him they will receive no protection whatever; that they will be violating obvious principles of international law, and that Her Majesty's Government will certainly leave them to suffer all the penalties of their offence. While the tone of English sentiment is thus manifestly improved, our information from France is no less encouraging. Our correspondent at Paris learns that Prince NAPOLEON has reported his observations in America in a sense wholly favorable to the North; and is enthusiastic on the side of the Washington Government. Our informant believes that the Prince has impressed the Emperor with these views; and that the policy of both France and England may now be definitely regarded as unfriendly to the rebellion. No new light is thrown upon the expedition to Mexico, beyond an announcement that the conditions have been settled; and that the earlier half of November will witness the departure of the several squadrons. The language of a Spanish semi-official paper, indicating a certain independence of action on the part of the Madrid Government, may be regarded as amended by the later intimations of the contents of the treaty.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that at a recent dinner given by Gen. MCCLELLAN, he remarked to a guest that there was no power on earth, neither that of the Press or of politicians, that should cause him to swerve a hair's-breadth from the policy which he had adopted in relation to the present war. Availing himself of all the military wisdom that is in possession of the officers around him, together with his own experience, he has, to the best of his own ability, adopted a plan of warfare to which he intends to adhere most rigidly.

JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEX. H. STEVENS will probably receive a new lease of power as President and Vice-President of the bogus Confederacy, to-day. They are the only candidates who have been put in nomination, and the election which is to take place to-day will be merely a formal affair.

ROBERT BUNKER, an Ex-Mayor of Mobile, Ala., was arrested in Cincinnati on Thursday last by order of Secretary SEWARD. He had just returned from Paris, and suspicions were entertained that he might be a bearer of dispatches from the rebel Commissioners.

Brig.-Gen. HILL publishes a long report to Gen. MCCLELLAN in the Toledo *Blade*, detailing the operations of his command, when detailed to intercept the retreat of Gen. GARNETT'S command after its defeat at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill. The document is an effort to demonstrate that he did all on that ocasion which it was possible to accomplish.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-York State Election took place yesterday, and resulted, undoubtedly, in the success of the People's Union ticket. The returns which have reached us at the time of going to press are meagre and confused, but the general result can hardly admit of a doubt. The election in this City passed off very quietly, and the vote is probably about one-half what it was last year. The local candidates known to be elected in this City are Geo. Loutrell, Jno. J. Bradley, Christian B. Woodruff and R. B. Connolly, for the Senate; John Callahan, Daniel Leamy and Henry J. Raymond, for the Assembly, and probably A. Oakey Hall for District-Attorney, and H. W. Genet for County Clerk.

The Massachusetts State election, which also took place yesterday, resulted, of course, in the reëlection of Gov. ANDREW, and a strong Republican Legislature. The vote throughout the State was remarkably small—probably not more than one-half what it was last year.

To-day the election for State officers transpires in Maryland. AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD is the nominee of the loyal citizens, while BENJAMIN C. HOWARD is the secession candidate. A Comptroller, members of the Legislature, Judges of the Superior and Criminal Courts, and of the Courts of Appeals and Common Pleas, are also to be elected.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later than were received by the *Jura*. There was no change in prices in the Liverpool Cotton market, though the tendency was still upward. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Political news from the Continent is generally unimportant.

The steamship *Borussia*, Capt. TRAUTMANN, from Hamburgh and Southampton, Oct. 23, also arrived here yesterday. She has 35 cabin passengers, 135 in the steerage, a full cargo, £33,272, and $27,256.

Information has been received by Messrs. OELRICHS & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd steamship line, that, in consequence of an accident to her machinery, the steamship *New-York* was not able to leave Southampton on Wednesday, Oct. 30, so that there will be no steamer of the North German Lloyd dispatched from this port on Saturday, the 23d inst.

The Ninth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers left New-Haven for Lowell, Mass., the rendezvous of Gen. BUTLER'S Brigade, on Monday afternoon. Only five hundred men were in the ranks, but the absentees are rapidly reporting themselves.

The Stock Market closed steady yesterday, and at improved prices as compared with Monday afternoon by ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on the Railway shares; New-York Central 79¼ ₱ cent. Exchange on London was a fraction firmer, 107½@107¼ ₱ cent.

Less extensive movements were reported in Breadstuffs, yesterday, though, in view of the unfavorable market advices by the *Persia*, buyers had any existing advantage. The receipts included about 16,000 bbls. Flour, 245,000 bushels Wheat, and 95,000 bushels Corn, while the sales comprised 35,000 bbls. Flour, 318,000 bushels Wheat, and 158,000 bushels Corn. Cotton was in demand at buoyant prices. Provisions were generally quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Whisky, Tallow, Teas, and Scotch Pig Iron. Hops, Common Resin and Linseed Oil were more sought after. Hay, Hides, Leather and Tobacco were in good request. Freights were less active.

The cattle market opened yesterday, at Forty-fourth-street, with 2,000 less cattle than last week. The numbers previously sold at the other markets were proportionally less, so that the total supply will show a very heavy falling off. Low prices have contributed to this result, but the principal cause is detention of cattle trains, especially on the Erie Road, by the late heavy storm. A few cars were thrown from the track, and a portion of the cattle killed; and one other train is still detained, but may get in before the close of the market. Business was very dull in the forenoon, the election being the all-absorbing topic, but towards night trade was moderately brisk. Prices were ½c. better than last week, the tops of a good many droves bringing 9c., while the poorest went as low as 6c. The weather has been unfavorable for keeping meat on the stalls, and the prospect of a rain storm dampens the ardor of buyers. About 3,050 fresh and 150 stale cattle were on sale to-day.

WANTED—MITTENS.—Unless the army of the Union winters further down in Dixie than the banks of the Potomac, there will soon be an imperative call for protection for the hands of our soldiers. Half-a-million pairs of warm woolen mittens will be wanted before a month. Handling the musket with benumbed fingers is not a pleasant task; and, in fact, more soldiers are said to have been disabled from this cause in the Crimea than from any other. Here, then, is a chance for nimble patriotic fingers. Let the ladies, in place of investing in Berlin wool, buy stout gray yarn, and replace the work of fleecy broidery by the knitting of nice warm gloves for the stout musket-bearing hands that are now sustaining the cause which makes *their* homes worth having. Every lady should see to it that she gives at least one soldier "the mitten."

The Army and the People.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his admirable reply to the Philadelphia Committee, asked, as Commander of the armies of the United States, at the hands of the people, "*forbearance, patience and confidence.*" He has a right to them all, and he enjoys them all at the hands of those to whom the appeal is made. Undoubtedly there have not been wanting at times indications of an opposite temper. Our people are unused to war, and to the necessities which it creates. It was natural that they should sometimes fail to appreciate the obstacles which obstruct its progress,—that they should become impatient of results, relentless in their criticism of faults or misfortunes on the part of the responsible leaders, and disposed to rely far more on their own impulsive and patriotic courage than on the slow and calculated movements of the Government. These distrusts always attend the beginnings of every great enterprise. It is by War alone that the people can be educated to the duties of war,—just as it is by fighting alone that soldiers can learn to fight.

But we have now passed through this preliminary training. Our people have learned something of the tremendous labors requisite to create an army,—the fearful and perplexing responsibilities which attend the control of its movements, and the absolute necessity for "forbearance, patience and confidence," in every department and at every stage of a great campaign. Unquestionably they will continue to criticise its conduct, for it is impossible for an actively intellectual community not to criticise everything and everybody. But it will not be done impatiently, nor with arrogance. Nor will it have any other purpose than to enable the Government to remedy faults and supply defects which the incessant vigilance of a million eyes may discover.

The people have all the confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN which it would be safe for any man in his position to enjoy. It is not a blind, headlong trust, which could only impel him to reckless disregard of the ordinary and indispensable conditions of success, and thus betray him to his ruin; it is a confidence based on knowledge of his character, and faith in his entire devotion to duty, and the welfare of the great country whose armed power it is his high prerogative to wield. They know him to be an accomplished soldier, master of all the science of his profession, with a cool head, a steady and well-balanced judgment, a heart neither daunted by danger nor elated by praise, and that wise, calm and profound appreciation of responsibility, which is the best and surest guarantee that it will be nobly and bravely met. No commander in his position ever enjoyed more of the confidence of a great and intelligent people than he. Every prayer of every loyal heart is for his success. Twenty millions of people put their unfaltering trust in him for the defence and safety of everything which in public affairs is dearest to their hearts. They will respond promptly and heartily to the demand which he makes on their patient forbearance, in regard to the operations of the future. He has promised that the war shall be "short," and upon that condition they are perfectly willing that it should be "desperate."

The Great Expedition—The Decisive Results to be Expected from It.

The rebels, by this time, must pretty fully appreciate the magnitude of the contest they have in hand, and the peril in which they are placed. Assuming the Ohio River for their Northern boundary, which is the line they are seeking to establish, they are exposed on three sides to attacks by water, against which they can oppose no naval force whatever, nor any land works of the least value; for, with the command of the sea and the great navy, any point at which slight fortifications may have been raised, can be turned with the greatest ease. To maintain their Northern line, they have accumulated all their forces in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri—very probably 250,000 men—an immense army for five millions of people to raise. Secession is not fully accomplished unless it carries off every Slave State. To leave Missouri, Kentucky and Western Virginia behind, would be such an unequal division of the country and its population, as to leave the South so inferior in all the elements of strength as to threaten its existence in any contest that might arise with the North. *It is in these States that the cause of secession is to be decided.* The rebels, even here, must act on the offensive, and drive us from them. We hold nearly one-half of Virginia, shall soon have the whole of Missouri, and; probably, Kentucky. When this is accomplished the rebellion is so dwarfed in its proportions, and so mutilated in its geographical boundaries, that it must speedily prove an entire failure, even were it to be acknowledged and a truce patched up between the seceded and loyal States.

It is the importance and imminence of the contest there that has compelled the rebels to throw their whole forces upon their Northern frontier when they discovered the North to be a unit, the tremendous odds stimulating them to almost superhuman efforts. The contest has been waged with the greatest disadvantage to the rebels, from the great distance from the States from which they draw the greater part of their strength, and from their defective transportation. The battle-fields, so far, have been most favorably located for the concentration of our forces, and unfavorably for theirs. But we are not compelled to accept their challenge even upon these. We may choose one a thousand miles distant, where they may not, till a decisive blow is struck, have a regiment opposed to us. To allow us to gain access upon Southern soil, unopposed, would be as fatal to the rebellion as if our advantage were the result of a decided victory. It would show that they lay prostrate before us, and lacked that crowning attribute of nationality, the means of self-defence.

Such a blow, we trust, the great Expedition is now striking. We assume success for it, although accident may defeat it. All we have to do in such case is to repeat it with better precautions. In the end we must succeed, because accident is simply the result of inadequate preparation. If the rebels, with their inferior resources and population, could select their battle-field, they could as effectually destroy us as we now can destroy them. Suppose they could in ten days transfer unopposed their Virginia army to the harbor of New-York or Boston, or place it before Philadelphia or Baltimore. These cities might fall an easy prey. If successfully defended, the means of the rebels for transportation would enable them to threaten each city in turn, and would so exhaust our resources and destroy the *morale* of our troops, in the constant preparations for defence, that we should soon be exhausted and give over the contest. A powerful army, that can, in a day's time, move a hundred miles, is more than a match for ten times its number; because it can always fight with superior forces and destroy the means of an army, which is quite as fatal as the destruction of the army itself.

With any considerable degree of success for the expedition, our superiority will show itself to an extent not yet seen, or even anticipated. In popular imagination the fleet, our great arm, has hardly an existence. Not one in a thousand have seen a ship of it, and nothing but experience can demonstrate its tremendous power. Suppose in a day's time we could, unopposed, place 100,000 men upon the undefended side of Richmond, what would become of the rebel army at Manassas? Would not its destruction be sealed, and Virginia reduced to complete submission? But there are other cities whose capture would be quite as disastrous to the rebel cause. The capture of Charleston would give it a heavier blow, from the prestige it would lose. That of New-Orleans, from the command it would give us of the resources of the rebels. These lie exposed, and really undefended to our attacks. No adequate provision has been made for their defence, nor can there be, before they may be assailed. For the rebels to withdraw their forces from the Border Slave States, is to confess to a defeat of all their plans. To allow their Southern coast to be successfully invaded must have the same result. They cannot resist the armies pressing upon them from the North, and meet at the same time the attacks of our navy. Every male in the South, under arms, would not constitute force large enough for this double purpose. The rebels have an exposed line of more than six thousand miles, around which our forces hover like an eagle on the wing, ready to strike with resistless sweep, at any unguarded approach, while they can only move from point to point, at a snail's pace, exhausting at the same time their means and strength, while ours is always fresh and unimpaired.

If our fleet has been successful, we have entered upon a new phase of the war, which will not only be a great relief to the monotony that has characterized it, but will soon give such decided proof of our superiority, that the end cannot only be well seen, but not far distant. While we have every reason to believe that success has crowned the first effort of our maritime arm, the country will not be discouraged should accident render the expedition partially or wholly abortive. In any event we shall have left to us our strength, our maritime training and our means of repairing any losses we can suffer, while the rebel line of seacoast must remain, as it is, open and exposed to our attacks. Our power is ample. All that is wanted is competent direction, which will certainly be developed, even through defeat. But we hope to avoid such costly instruction.

Better Aspects in Europe.

The intelligence which has just reached us from Europe, partakes of the animated and encouraging hues, which seem just now to color the entire political horizon. Whereas three months since a conflict with England appeared so nearly inevitable, that statesmen on both sides of the water had almost abandoned the hope of uninterrupted peace; and, whereas, only four weeks ago, the rebel agents at London and Paris seemed to have everything their own way; we have now the most satisfactory proof of the ascendency which the cause and success of this Government have acquired with the Governments of France and England. The London *Post*, an official exponent of the British policy, announces to the persons who have been actively agitating for a forcible rupture of the blockade, that the hope of such intervention may be dismissed once for all. The English Government will, in no event, interfere in the American quarrel. So long as a blockade is maintained, British shipmasters must run it at their own risk; nothing will lead the Government to desert its position of neutrality in order to protect them. And while the suffering and disturbance which the manufacturing interests must undergo, in the absence of the usual supplies of cotton, are apprehended at their full value, the unalterable resolution of the Government to resist firmly the temptation to relieve the agony of its subjects, at the cost of a violation of international law and the risk of a foreign war, is placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. A correspondence which recently passed between the British Foreign Office and a wealthy shipowner of Liverpool, and which we reproduce elsewhere, goes to strengthen these declarations.

Our correspondent at Paris, whose sources of information are at once ample and trustworthy, gives no less gratifying information as to the temper of the French Government. Prince NAPOLEON, in spite of the correspondence which M. PISANI sent in his stead to the *Opinion Nationale*, has reported unqualifiedly in favor of the National Government in its struggle with the rebels, of which latter he seems to have spoken with something very much less than distinguished consideration. His report, our correspondent intimates, has found favor with his imperial cousin. We are also forewarned that the policy of France toward the rebellion will be conformed to that of England, and that YANCEY and Company may now finally relinquish so much of their programme as was founded on the expectation of a forcible suspension of the blockade.

These tidings must be received in this country with a sensation of relief. It matters not at all how soon all Christendom recognizes the independence of the South so long as this sound appreciation of the right of blockade remains as it is; for we seek in vain any middle term that can serve the cause of rebellion, between their recognition as belligerents and a violent interference with the *cordon* we have drawn more or less closely around their sea-coast. At this juncture it will be at once just and dignified to respond to the loyalty with which these Powers treat us by some concession to their necessities. If, happily, the Southern expedition fulfill its mission by tapping the rebel reserves of cotton, and directing them to Manchester and Mulhausen, we shall give a substantial expression of the feeling with which we recognize the fair dealing of the French and English Governments, and our desire, while inflicting indispensable punishment upon rebellion and treason, not to extend the area of suffering to the laboring and innocent millions of Europe.

The Conquest of Florida.

It is not very likely that any part of the great armada which is now on its way to the South is to be employed in the repossession of the seceded State of Florida. At the same time, we think that if a few of the men-of-war and some thousands of the troops *were* to be sent to the northeastern coast of that State, and if that success were to attend their arms, which, under proper guidance, might be confidently anticipated, it would shed a ray of light on the present hour of National gloom and misfortune, which would be as cheering to the people as it would be novel. Already we have a foothold off the southern coast of the State, in the Tortugas, which not all the navy and army of Davisdom can ever dispossess us of; and in the western part of the State, at Fort Pickens, our position may now certainly be considered impregnable.

We believe that a moderate military force, landed on the eastern shore of the peninsula, somewhere near the mouth of the St. Johns River, acting in coöperation with the naval forces, (which must play an important part in warlike operations in Florida,) would very speedily reduce, by one, the number of States under the sway of the usurper. Every State, territory and segment of territory of which we can deprive the seceders is of value to us in a moral and political, as well as generally in a military point of view. The traitors of the South fight for dominion; and the fact that they have already carried their conquests to the Gulf of California has undoubtedly done much to elate them with prospects of an ultimate and brilliant success. Deprive them of Arizona and that part of New-Mexico which they hold; destroy their alliances and their hopes of domination in the nations of the Indian Territory—which can easily enough be effected; clip off their territorial wing in Florida; erect Western Texas and its loyal inhabitants into a State of the Union—which should have been done long ere now—and protect it in its rights; and then, when gallant Kentucky shall have rid her soil of armed traitors—which she will certainly do ere long; and when PRICE and the Missouri rebels shall have retreated a few leagues further south, among the alligators of Arkansas,—the field of our military operations will be much simplified; and the visions of power, conquest and dominion, which have stimulated the South to madness and secession, will be rudely dispelled. The hands of the traitors will be manacled, and their manifest destiny will be manifested even to themselves. Their subjugation must undoubtedly follow upon our success in these aims.

The peninsula of Florida must ever be of absorbing importance to the North. Our vast commerce in the Atlantic and Pacific seas, and our hold on the States and Territories of the Mississippi Valley, make it absolutely necessary that we should have an authoritative voice in the control of the Gulf of Mexico; and Florida stands in as formidable a position toward it as Cuba. In the early part of his Administration, it will be remembered, President LINCOLN, with wise forethought, appointed a Collector of the Customs and other functionaries at Key West; and they are still at their posts there, collecting very minute revenues it is true, but not likely to be removed until the National Government is utterly overthrown. It is time that we gave a further earnest of our purpose by extending the same symbols of the National power over the other parts of the State. We believe, too, that a small military force, with proper works of defence, could easily hold the peninsula against all the troops the rebels could bring against it. The State itself is in the hands of so meagre a population that, if separated from the rest of the South, it would immediately lapse into our hands, and remain there without further trouble.

Beside its cheering effect on the people of the North, and its chilling effect on the ambition of the rebels, the reunion of Florida with us would exercise a good effect abroad. It would do much to dispel the preposterous notions of Southern power and invincibility, (as against the North,) Southern unity and homogeneity, which the ill-informed journalists and statesmen of England have so frequently exploited of late.

There is another consideration, too, of very great importance, both at home and abroad. If Florida were in the possession of the National forces, and if it had the necessary officers and functionaries stationed at the proper points, the very considerable crop of *cotton* which has just been picked and ginned in the State would be enabled to make its exit to the markets of a cotton-starving world. Florida last year produced two hundred thousand bales of cotton, and the present year's crop is estimated at rising a hundred and twenty thousand bales. This would be at least a sop to the English Cerberus who is now howling at our doors so piteously for cotton. The Union men would be only too glad of the opportunity to dispose of their crop and pocket the cash; while that part of the pick which has been hypothecated to the rebel authorities would fall into the hands of the National Government, and would *more than pay all the expenses of the expedition.* Beside this, too, there is a very large crop of sugar, rice and tobacco in the State which would find a market, and produce returns, in the same way.

We repeat the remark that if it be in the plans of the military authorities to speedily repossess Florida, it would be a filip to the nation's hopes.

Death of Sir James Graham.

The death of Sir JAMES GRAHAM is reported by the last steamer as having occurred at Netherby, on the 25th of October. Sir JAMES is chiefly distinguished as having been the chosen lieutenant of PEEL, and of late the chief of the Peelites. If he was not a great statesman, he was certainly a powerful Minister, and his support was always considered of immense advantage to a Government. He was too timid to take the first place in politics, and perhaps he was too unsettled ever to be a safe guide. On the other hand his administrative ability was of a high order, and his eloquence, his noble presence and his fine voice were extremely effective, and made him at once a formidable opponent in Parliament and a valuable member of any Cabinet.

The descendant of an ancient Scottish family, Sir JAMES GRAHAM was born at Netherby, in 1792—the birth year also of Lord RUSSELL—and was consequently in his seventieth year at the time of his death. After various official services, he became, in 1831, member for Carlisle, and took a high position in politics on the strength of his pamphlet on "Corn and Currency," in which he declared for "the free importation of corn, with a moderative protective duty." His influence was so strong that in the Reform Ministry of Earl GREY, he had an honor which his contemporary, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, did not enjoy—a seat in the Cabinet. He was made the First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1834 he seceded from the Whigs and gradually came round to the so-called "Derby Dilly," till he joined the party of Sir ROBERT PEEL, after which he was long his right-hand man. In some respects, however, he was as much a weakness as a strength. He was most unpopular. The incident which will be remembered in this country, of his opening certain letters in the Post-office, brought on his head a storm of public disapprobation, and his haughty manner of dealing with the Scotch Kirk, which ended in the disruption, made him hated with a most bitter hatred north of the Tweed. He managed always to make the Tories excessively angry, and no man roused Mr. DISRAELI'S or Lord DERBY'S resentment so much. Sir JAMES was not a far-seeing man. He was a child of the hour. Indeed, on one occasion he characteristically defended the thesis that everything was changing, and that it was the business of a politician to be somewhat of a weathercock. After PEEL'S death he withdrew by degrees from the excitement of political warfare. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, FREDERICK ULRIC, born in 1820.

Amusements.

An exhibition of a very interesting character is Capt. WILLIAMS' Panorama of a Whaling Voyage at Hope Chapel. In a graphic narrative, or, more properly speaking, yarn, the Captain tells us of his adventures in the South Seas, and explains with remarkable force the secret of taking whales. The pictures convey some of the most perilous scenes to our mind's eye, and the old salt, in fighting his battles over again, succeeds, by the heartiness of his enthusiasm, in warming an audience of landsmen into an agreeable state of excitement. The theme is a new one in the lecture-room, and it is treated as it ought to be, in an unpretentious and purely unconventional way. We advise our readers by all means to spend an hour or two with Capt. WILLIAMS, in the lower hall of Hope Chapel.

And, on some other evening, an hour or two more may be agreeably passed in the upper hall of the same building, which, it will be perceived, is just at present rich in good entertainments. Here the Alleghanians—old-time favorites of our public—are giving a series of their very agreeable concerts, and performing on the Swiss Bells in a marvelous way.

The Choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, (Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN, organist and conductor,) gave a very pleasant public rehearsal on Friday (All Saints') evening. It is one of the best choirs in the country, and reflects the greatest credit on the ability of the conductor. There are four sopranos, two contraltos, two tenors, four bassos and eight singing-boys in the choir.

Mr. J. GRAU, who, by the way, is the only opera manager left to us, with a company—we have hundreds of them without—has succeeded in effecting an engagement with Miss HINCKLEY, (now Signora SUSINI,) Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor MANCUSI, and Signor SUSINI, for the purpose of giving operas and concerts through the country during the Winter months. We are glad to notice, also, that Mr. GRAU has secured the valuable services of Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, and of that admirable musician and conductor, Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ. With such a force, it will be strange, indeed, if success does not attend the company on its proposed trip. The first concert was to be given last night, at Newark; the second at New-Haven to-night; and, subsequently, at Hartford, on Wednesday and Thursday; at Springfield, on Friday, and on Saturday, at Worcester.

Mrs. KEY BLUNT, whose readings here will be remembered, has recently made her appearance at a small and not very aristocratic theatre in London, (the Grecian.) Being the lady's first appearance before the footlights, it was natural that she should select the light and easy part of *Lady Macbeth* for the occasion. Her success, however, seems to have been all that could have reasonably been expected under the circumstances. One of the papers that reads as if it had been "inspired" from high sources, says, loftily, that Mrs. KEY BLUNT "had never in any way been associated with persons of the theatrical profession" previous to her essay. Nothing is more amusing than the air of condescension with which amateurs are kind enough to stoop to the profession of the stage. One might suppose, if it were respectable to do so, that a slight and distant association with "persons of the theatrical profession" would be desirable to a lady about embracing the stage as a profession.

Personal.

Secretary SEWARD spent yesterday in this City He returns to Washington, we understaand, to-day, taking the morning train. He is in excellent health and spirits, being confident of the steady progress of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion

Archbishop HUGHES sails, to-day, for Europe, to be gone, probably, two or three months.

THURLOW WEED will sail on Saturday, not having been able to carry out his original purpose of going to-day. It is understood that he goes at the request of the Government, and on business connected with the public service.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, for the week ending Oct. 26, 1861:

Dr. Watson, Messrs. J. M. Berners, Philadelphia; J. E. Winter, New-York; A. J. H. Way, Baltimore; H. L. Bowe, New-York; J. M. Murdock, Boston; J. P. Morgan, New-York; Z. Barnum, Baltimore; L. P. Morton, New-York; G. W. Whittlesey, New-York; J. McCall, New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN A GROCERY-STORE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday (Tuesday) morning, a fire broke out in a grocery-store, No. 120 West Nineteenth-street, and before it could be extinguished extended to Nos. 118, 122 and 124, which, being frame-buildings, were entirely destroyed. The grocery where the fire originated was owned by Mr. WATERS, and was damaged about $800. Insured. WATERS has been arrested upon the complaint of BRIDGET SULLIVAN and SUSAN RYAN, who resided in the building, upon the charge of setting fire to the house. Fire Marshal BAKER is investigating the cause of the fire.

TAKING CARE OF POOR CHILDREN.—Another company of fine boys and girls, deprived of parents and homes, were rescued this afternoon, by the Children's Aid Society, from the privations and sufferings which are likely to be aggravated this Winter to this large class in the City. They left for the West, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY. The fitting up and expenses attending the journey of these children to their new homes have extremely straitened the means of this excellent charity. Will not the friends of the poor homeless and orphan children who apply to this Society for aid help them with effectual means for their good work?

HOMICIDE IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—About 1 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, PETER WEBER, a carpenter, residing at No. 40 Hamilton-street, came home intoxicated, and seizing an axe from his tool-chest, struck his wife three blows on her head, fracturing her skull so seriously that she cannot recover. He then made his escape into the Fourth Ward, where he was arrested by Officer O'DEAR and locked up. His wife was taken to the New-York Hospital.

COLLISION.—The steamship *Columbia*, for Havana, while going out of the dock yesterday morning, came in contact with the schooner *J. I. Jones*, of and from Machiasport, carrying away the schooner's fore rigging, and staving in the bulwarks on the starboard side.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—BARTLEY GRAY, while engaged in coupling two cars at the dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, in Jersey City, was crushed so seriously that he died two hours after, at the New-York Hospital. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body yesterday.

DEATH FROM BURNING FLUID.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 133 West Thirty-second-street, upon the body of MARGARET SAUNDERS, 36 years of age, who died from injuries received by burning fluid. She attempted to kindle a fire by pouring the liquid upon wood which was already kindled.

Further Particulars of the Murderer of Fellner.

The New-York Detectives have received a dispatch from Baltimore to the effect that a man answering the description of RADETSKI, the supposed murderer of FELLNER, is in that city, and asking if he should be arrested and held until an officer from New-York could arrive. A dispatch was at once returned, desiring the Baltimore Police to hold him, and Detective DURNBURY left by the afternoon train yesterday, quite certain that he will be able to secure the principal actor in the murder before he returns.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 5, 1861.

[illegible] U. S. 6s '81, reg. [illegible]		[illegible] Erie Railway......	33¼
[illegible] U. S. 5s '74, cou. [illegible]		[illegible] do......	33
[illegible]		[illegible] do......b10	32⅞
[illegible]		[illegible] do......	32⅞
[illegible] do........		[illegible] do.......b30	33
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, '90		100 Erie R. Pref.....s30	56¼
[illegible] do........		50 Hudson River R....	39½
[illegible] Virginia St. 6s...	47	50 do.......s60	38¾
[illegible] to H.		100 do.......s60	38⅞
[illegible] R....	48	50 do.......s15	39
[illegible]	50¼	100 do.......b30	39¼
[illegible] 6 w. Bs.	80¼	150 do......	39¼
[illegible] 8 per ct. 1st		50 do......	39⅜
[illegible] F. C. Bs....	94½	5 Mich. Central R....	48¼
[illegible] do........	94	90 do......	48
[illegible] Bs, Old..	92	50 do.......b30	48
[illegible] 2d m. Ass'd.	60	400 Harlem Railroad...	12⅞
[illegible] Bh. Bs..	78	100 M. S. & N. I. R..s10	18⅞
[illegible] N. W. 1st m.	39½	25 do......	19
[illegible] Gal. & Chic. 1 m.	99	50 do......	18⅞
[illegible] Pac. M. S. Co...b10	97½	100 Panama Railroad..	118
[illegible] do.......s30	97½	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	62½
[illegible] do.......s60	97	100 do......	62¼
[illegible] do. 1 day af.opg	97¼	50 Gal. & Chic. R..s30	69¼
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R......	79	10 do......	69½
[illegible] do......	78⅞	150 Cleve & Tol. R. ...	36½
[illegible] do......	78¾	200 do......	36¼
[illegible] do.......s15	78⅞	200 do.......b10	36¼
[illegible] do.......b3	78⅞	110 Chi. & R. Island R..	51½
[illegible] Cin., Ham. & D. R.	63	30 Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	64
[illegible] N. J. Central R....	113	50 do.......b10	64½
[illegible] do......	114	150 do......	64½
[illegible] New-Jersey R.....	115	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R..	20½

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '71, reg.	84½	150 N. Y. Central R....	79
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	94	250 do.......s10	79
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94¼	100 do.......s30	78⅞
[illegible] Missouri State 6s	43½	210 Erie Railway......	33
[illegible] N.Y.C.B. '76, c.b.	100	50 Erie R. Pref'd......	57
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. 6s....	90	50 Hud. Riv. R.....b10	40
[illegible] R. 1st Mt. Bds.	102	200 Harlem Railroad...	12⅞
[illegible] Mich. Cen. R......	48¼	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18⅞
[illegible] do.......s10	48⅞	30 M.S.& N. I. G.S....	39
[illegible] R. 3d M. Bs, '83	85¼	50 Gal. & Chic. R....	69¾
[illegible] R. 4thM.B.ex in	76½	50 Cleve & Tol. R..b30	36¼
[illegible] So. S. F. Bs..	78	100 do.......s10	36¼
[illegible] Pac. M. S. C.......	98	100 do.......s60	36½
[illegible] Chic. & Rk Isl. R..	52	100 do.......s60	36¼
[illegible] Chi. B. & Q. R.....	64¾	100 do......	36½

TUESDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The Stock Market opened with steadiness in prices this morning, but the dealings rather dragged until the later advices of the Naval Expedition, about the safety of which there was undoubtedly some concern in the public mind, previous to the intelligence of this forenoon. The general market then began to acquire strength, and at and after the second Board the feeling was quite buoyant, especially on the more active of the Railway Shares, like New-York Central, Erie, Hudson, and Cleveland and Toledo. The National Stocks were also firm, but without much activity. The fluctuations of the day in New-York Central were from 78⅞ to 79¼ ₱ cent., and in Toledo, from 36 to 36½ ₱ cent. Erie Common Shares opened 33¼@½, fell off to 32⅞@33, and finally closed 33@33⅛ ₱ cent.; the Preferred Stock was in request at 56¾@57¼ ₱ cent. Later in the afternoon, the dealings were less buoyant and the closing quotations were about as follows:

Central............	79¼	Pacific Mail.........	99
Erie...............	33	Panama..............	117¼
Toledo.............	36¼	United States 6s, '81..	94¼
Rock Island........	52¼	Missouris...........	43½
Mich. Southern......	18⅞	Burlington..........	64½
Mich. Guaranteed ...	39¼	Illinois Central......	62¼
Hudson.............	40¼	Erie Preferred.......	57¼

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares. The North America shares are up 5 ₱ cent.; the Seventh Ward 3 ₱ cent. and the Importers' 2 ₱ cent.:

America............	95	American Exchange...	80
City...............	100	Bk. of North America..	90
Phenix.............	88	Hanover..............	69
North River........	70	Metropolitan.........	90
National...........	85	Corn Exchange........	85
Seventh Ward.......	113	New-York County.....	82
Commerce...........	83	Importers' & Traders'..	92

The Railway mortgages are partially easier to-day than yesterday. The following were the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.....	100¼	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c., seconds.	66
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	100	Mich.S.7 ₱ c. a'd bds....	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cvt. '76..	100	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. s. f.....	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, ex. d....	90	N. Indiana firsts.......	80
Erie firsts, '68.......	102	N. Indiana G. Line, '68.	78
Erie seconds, ext. '64..	100	M. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₱ c..	78
Erie thirds, '83.......	85¼	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75....	88
Erie fourths, '80......	76½	T. H. & A., firsts, 7 ₱ c.	70
Erie fifths, '88.......	72½	T. H. & A. 2s, 8 ₱ c. '70.	31
Hudson firsts, '69.....	105	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds...	13
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85.	96	Chi. & N. W. s. f.......	81
Hudson thirds, '75.....	75½	Chi. & N.W. 1sts, 2d S..	39¾
Hudson Convertib's, '67.	68	Han. & St. J. firsts....	29
Harlem firsts, '69-'73..	92¼	Gal. & Chicago firsts..	99
Harlem seconds, '64....	90	Gal. & Chicago seconds.	94½
Harlem thirds, '68.....	70	L. E. & W. firsts.......	71
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-'72.	90	L. E. & W. seconds......	42
M. Cen. N. F. 8 ₱ c. '82.	94	Lack. & Western Bds...	90
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c......	92½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76

The Money Market rules quite easy to-day, at 6 ₱ cent. to the Stock Exchange and 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant bills. The Exchange on London stiffened up ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. at the close of the mail for the *Africa* to-morrow, and the last quotation ranges 107⅛@107¼ ₱ cent. for Bankers', and 106⅛@106½ for Merchant bills. The *Persia* and *Borussia*, arrived to-day, delivered $502,000 in English and Continental Gold; Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co. being the largest consignees, £40,000, or about $200,000. The financial accounts by the *Persia* represent continued pressure on the Paris Money Market, while in London there is increased ease, and the English Funds are ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. In reference to American Stocks, the circular of Messrs. BARING reports:

"In American stocks there has been a fair demand for United States 5's, at 74½@75; in State stocks very little done. There have been dealings in first mortgage railway bonds; Illinois 7s, at 79@81; New-York Central, 90@92; Erie 7s, 92@94; Pennsylvania 6s, 84@88; Panama Sterling 7s 96@99."

The following is the Specie List by the *Persia*:

Taylor Brothers.....	£1,000	Francis Brothers.....	£1,290
Brigham & Parsons.	4,103	A. Belmont & Co.....	40,000
H. Tapper & Son....	1,000	Ham'n H. Salmon....	600
Nesmith & Sons.....	1,777	Williams & Guion...	10,000
T. Thompson........	450		
W.C.Pickersgill&Co.	600	Total..............	£60,820
From Havre—Bogert & Kneeland			$8,913

The following is the specie list per *Borussia*:

Schuchard & Gebhard, £5,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., £16,500; Wakeman, Dimon & Co., £512; B. Belfrend & Co., £17,500; Stamford Manufacturing Company, £460. Total, £33,972. From Hamburg—Marcuse & Baltzer, $15,756; August Belmont & Co., $4,000; Krauth, Nachod & Kuhue, $601. Total, $20,357. From Havre—Simes, Chase & Co., $7,500.

The Exports of Domestic Produce this week are again very large, nearly doubling the corresponding week last season, and exceeding last week by about half a million dollars. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 5 and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week......	$1,280,549	$1,743,495	$3,332,052
Previously rept'd..	55,058,086	79,675,122	167,955,531
Since Jan. 1.......	$56,338,635	$81,418,617	$111,287,583

Public attention is directed to the warning of Messrs. COLGATE & HOFFMAN, agents for the United States Treasury, in our advertising columns, against the negotiation of certain 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, which were surreptitiously obtained from their agency.

The popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ₱ cent. Loan paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $356,000. The cash Customs are $103,000. The details of the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day were as follows: Receipts, $785,-488, including $356,951 for Treasury Notes, and $103,000 for Customs; payments, $1,697,403, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $7,545,194.

WHEAT.—Yesterday a larger quantity of Wheat changed hands in New-York than on any other day since this market has been opened. The amount sold is stated on the street to be about six millions of bushels, and most of the purchases, it is said, were for English account. One firm is reported to have bought two million bushels to fill British orders. The receipts of grain here continue very heavy. Yesterday 4,400,000 bushels of wheat were received at this port; and the railroads and canals are crowded to their utmost capacity.

The foregoing statement appears in the editorial columns of the *Evening Post* of this day. It is true that "a larger quantity of Wheat changed hands in New-York" on Monday "than on any other day since this market was opened;" but it is not true that the receipts of Wheat on that day reached the enormous amount of *four millions and four hundred thousand* (4,-400,000) *bushels*; or that the sales of Wheat amounted to "*about six millions of bushels*," or that any "one firm bought *two millions of bushels* to fill British orders." The facts of the day's business were that 405,000 bushels of Wheat were received, as reported on the bulletin of the Produce Exchange; 514,000 bushels Wheat were sold up to the close of 'Change; and one firm bought about two hundred thousand bushels on English account.

The Canal Tolls of New-York are as follows:

Fourth week in October, 1861..........	$218,197 09
Fourth week in October, 1860..........	162,160 54
Increase..............................	$56,036 55
For month of October, 1861............	$778,636 26
For month of October, 1860............	560,390 77
Increase..............................	$218,245 49
From opening of Canals to Oct. 21, 1861..	$3,273,846 15
From opening of Canals to Oct. 21, 1860..	2,593,802 69
Increase..............................	$680,043 66

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the fourth week of October:

Fourth week, 1861..$36,240|Fourth week, 1860..$32,796
Increase.............................. $3,444

The whole month foots up as follows:

October, 1861......$147,168|October, 1860......$141,601
Increase.............................. $5,567

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for September and October, were:

September, 1860..........	$180,000 14
September, 1861..........	146,424 39
Decrease.................	$33,575 75
Earnings, October, 1860...	$193,950 63
Earnings, October, 1861...	173,260 89
Decrease.................	$20,689 74

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the fourth week of October:

Fourth week, 1861..$35,357|Fourth week, 1860..$31,751
Increase.............................. $3,606

The whole month of October gave $96,434.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of October were:

1861..........$307,332 80|1860..........$300,474 46
Increase.............................. $6,858 34

The following statement shows the earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for the months specified:

Sept., 1860.....$180,000 14|Sept., 1861......$146,424 39
Decrease.............................. $33,575 75
October, 1860..$193,950 63|October, 1861...$173,260 89
Decrease.............................. $20,689 74

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 4.	LOANS. Oct. 28.	SPECIE. Nov. 4.	SPECIE. Oct. 28.
Philadelphia....	$3,728,900	$3,839,000	$1,104,000	1,095,000
North America..	3,355,589	3,287,734	701,631	761,290
Farmers & Mech.	4,802,881	4,900,555	1,304,408	1,242,192
Commercial.....	1,737,000	1,738,000	440,006	404,000
Mechanics'.....	1,827,000	1,887,000	284,000	210,000
N. Liberties....	1,453,000	1,431,000	384,000	366,000
Southwark......	897,608	891,297	290,909	302,665
Kensington.....	738,426	733,650	130,777	125,456
Penn Township.	756,360	764,264	198,945	219,117
Western........	1,387,080	1,439,160	593,249	520,555
Man. & Mech....	1,289,860	1,317,235	179,705	146,820
Commerce.......	715,482	729,710	173,868	215,217
Girard.........	2,304,448	2,355,719	300,354	271,415
Tradesmen's....	550,120	554,945	159,948	159,967
Consolidation...	586,815	593,998	99,029	98,742
City...........	854,259	868,181	118,755	150,222
Commonwealth..	504,807	516,061	96,201	80,025
Corn Exchange.	501,000	510,000	134,000	116,000
Union..........	442,000	448,000	71,000	58,000
Total..........	28,431,735	28,805,509	$6,764,779	$6,544,683

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 4.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 28.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 4.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 28.
Philadelphia....	$2,469,000	$2,480,000	$252,000	$243,000
North America..	2,383,823	2,411,498	225,875	227,280
Farmers & Mech	4,137,830	4,032,651	360,900	355,400
Commercial.....	1,200,000	1,175,000	125,000	126,000
Mechanics'.....	1,025,814	1,014,850	125,180	130,350
N. Liberties....	1,224,000	1,217,000	69,000	71,000
Southwark......	774,139	783,986	71,170	66,940
Kensington.....	545,695	535,450	113,900	113,260
Penn Township.	583,348	602,901	67,593	67,421
Western........	1,131,148	1,131,548	125,645	112,180
Man. & Mech....	758,690	776,950	96,450	98,695
Commerce.......	599,704	640,124	50,105	51,290
Girard.........	1,264,192	1,292,737	146,300	144,305
Tradesmen's....	478,850	482,150	59,210	56,566
Consolidation...	314,516	320,682	119,540	116,180
City...........	538,599	529,445	49,065	47,770
Commonwealth..	293,593	279,357	69,130	66,905
Corn Exchange.	369,000	368,000	96,000	91,000
Union..........	259,000	262,000	50,000	49,000
Total..........	20,350,941	20,326,329	$2,272,063	$2,234,542

The aggregates compare with those of preceding weeks as follows:

	Oct 28.	Nov. 4.	Difference.	
Capital Stock.......	$11,811,175	$11,811,175		
Loans..............	28,805,509	28,431,735	Dec..	373,774
Specie.............	6,544,683	6,764,779	Inc..	220,096
Due from other B'ks.	1,438,225	1,614,225	Inc..	176,000
Due to other Banks..	2,833,005	2,778,236	Dec..	54,769
Deposits...........	20,326,329	20,350,941	Inc..	24,612
Circulation........	2,234,542	2,272,063	Inc..	37,541

Our Internal Commerce.

From Hallet's American and European Circular, Nov. 5.

One result of the rebellion, the object of which was to secure, in the language of the rebels, commercial independence for the South, has been not only to annihilate their commerce, but to show that it constituted so inconsiderable proportion of that of the whole country, that its loss will soon be hardly missed in what remains. Nearly all the products of the South entered into the channels of commerce, so that their value can be readily estimated. For the whole, $275,-000,000 is a liberal estimate, of which cotton may be put down at $200,000,000. This, by itself, is a vast sum, but relatively to the commerce of the whole country, a very small one, as will be seen by a statement of that of the Northern States.

The State of New-York is the only one in which freight on its public works is so classified that accurate estimates can be formed of its value. The following is a statement of the articles and the value of the same moved on the Railroads and Canals of the State:

RAILROADS.

	Tons Carried.	Val. p. T.	Tot. Val.
Products of the forest........	372,424	$20	$7,468,480
Products of animals..........	895,519	200	179,103,800
Vegetable food..............	1,103,640	50	55,182,000
Other agricultural products.	143,219	15	2,148,280
Manufactures................	511,916	250	127,979,000
Merchandise.................	783,811	500	191,905,500
Other articles..............	930,240	10	9,302,440
Totals......................	4,741,773	$163	$773,096,500

CANALS.

	Tons Carried.	Val. p. T.	Tot. Val.
Products of the forest........	1,509,977	$7	$10,654,710
Products of animals..........	19,882	253	5,030,067
Vegetable food..............	1,659,158	30	49,710,838
Other agricultural products.	3,714	29	1,098,072
Manufactures................	268,759	30	8,113,177
Merchandise.................	250,360	337	84,250,428
Other articles..............	938,364	13	11,989,909
Totals......................	4,650,214	$37	$170,849,198
Add tonnage of railroads....	4,741,773	163	773,096,500
Totals......................	9,391,987	$100	$943,945,698

The canal is almost exclusively used for the coarser kinds of freight, the railroad for the more valuable kinds. The value of the freight on railroads is made up from estimates of experienced forwarders. That on the canals from the manifests of shippers.

The number of tons carried on the railroads of Massachusetts for 1860 was 4,094,369, having an aggregate value of $667,382,147, adopting the value per ton estimated for the railroads of New-York. The tonnage of the public works of the two States for the year was 13,486,351, having a value of $1,611,327,845. A sum eight times greater than the cotton crop, and six times greater than the products of all the Cotton States. But the commerce of the public works of the two States by no means embraces the whole that is carried on in them. In New-York there is a vast commerce on the Hudson River and the lakes, to say nothing of the immense trade carried on in both over ordinary roads.

The length of the railroads of Massachusetts and New-York, engaged in the transportation of freight, is 1,317 miles in the former, and 2,569 miles in the latter. The tons carried per mile in the former is 3,108, and in the latter 1,867; the average for the two States is 2,276 tons per mile. There are in the loyal States fully 23,000 miles of railroad in operation. If we estimate the tonnage for the whole to be one-half that of the railroads of Massachusetts and New-York, then the tonnage moved on them is 26,174,000. At a valuation of $163 ₱ ton, the aggregate value of their tonnage is $4,266,362,000. The tonnage of the canals probably exceeds 12,000,000, having a value, say of $30 ₱ ton, or $360,000,000. The total tonnage of the public works of the North, consequently, is 38,174,000 tons, having a value of $4,626,362,000. The amount of the tonnage is unquestionably largely underrated. We are confident its value is not overrated. In bulk, it is *forty-five* times greater than the whole cotton crop. In value, twenty-three times greater.

Such is not an over-drawn estimate of the value of the internal trade of the North, compared with that of the Cotton States. We claim that the proof which the war has furnished fully justifies this estimate. The result has shown that the rebellion has left the resources of the Government entirely unimpaired—those of the North to the rebel States as more than twenty to one. The first shock of the rebellion caused great disturbance and loss in business circles. But these are already overcome. Our internal trade was never more active. The experience gained will forever establish the preponderance of the North, and relieve us from that fiction which has so long held the Northern mind in chains—the value and importance of Southern trade.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL TOPICS.

THE GOLD SHIPMENTS TO AMERICA.

From the London Times.

The resumption of gold remittances to the United States is a singular but wholly unimportant fact. The certainty is just as strong as ever that if the war continues, not merely shall we witness a drain of specie from that country, but a suspension of cash payments. The Government expenditure is at the rate of a hundred millions sterling per annum, to say nothing of the augmented outlay of each individual State, or of the cost sustained by the Confederates, while 700,000 at least of the able-bodied population of the country are withdrawn from manufactures and agriculture, and have become consumers instead of producers. With an expenditure of only about £15,000,000 per annum, and with all their people engaged to the utmost in industrial pursuits, the United States were not usually found year by year to accumulate any exceptional stock of the precious metals, and the idea that under their changed circumstances, and with forty millions sterling, or nearly one-half of their usual exports, cut off by the cotton blockade, they may now, for the first time, begin to fill their coffers and to draw away the supplies of other regions, would appear the most extraordinary assumption that could be entertained. If the United States can show that the way to attract the precious metals is by quadrupling their expenditure, withholding fifty per cent. of their ordinary exportable produce, and calling an eighth part of their adult population from the plow and the loom to the barrack, we shall soon have every country in the world plunging into war in order to enjoy the excitement, profusion, and idleness that are thus to prove the most rapid causes of national wealth. Yet the American journals have some dreams of the kind, for they are predicting continuous arrivals of gold from this country, and, while they have an acute sense of the horrors we are to sustain during the Winter from the want of cotton, they can see nothing but a plethora of resources at home, which should induce all people to subscribe as fast as possible to each two-monthly issue of an additional ten millions of Federal stock. The amount of sovereigns now being sent from Liverpool by each steamer will, of course, be cited as a confirmation of the new theory, and will stimulate all the classes who are reveling in the national funds to entertain anticipations even still more wild, of the continuance of this splendid example of inexhaustible means, which, in fact, increase in proportion as they are drawn upon. Meanwhile, however, the less ardent European world will prefer to watch the experiment to the end. The French demand for grain and flour will soon diminish, and in the course of a few weeks the exportation of those articles will also be reduced by the closing of the canals. Even if the whole crop could be sent forward it would not be easy to see how a total worth thirty or forty millions could suffice to meet not only an expenditure of two or three times that amount, but to create a balance against Europe that must be remitted in gold, and yet beyond breadstuffs there is little else we can look for. The inference, therefore, must be, that the present financial felicitations at New-York are like those of a spendthrift who, having been momentarily put in funds by a sudden realization of his best assets, wholly loses sight of the fact that these receipts have not borne any relation to the actual yearly course either of his income or liabilities.

A PANIC PREDICTED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times.

The stock of bullion in the American Banks and the Treasury of the Federal Government on the 1st inst., although not quite so large as a few weeks previously, amounted to £10,700,000, which shows an increase of £4,750,000 since the commencement of the year, and is more than double the amount held at the corresponding period of 1860. These results are quoted by all the journals throughout the Union, to support the delusion that the war can be indefinitely prolonged without a disturbance of National credit, and to tempt all classes of investors to subscribe to the Government bonds, which are being offered by paid agents in every part of the country. As there is no publication that would now dare to risk the consequences of questioning such statements, and nothing is easier than to mislead the multitude on financial points, the effect for the moment is complete, and the remarkable fact is witnessed that the most commercial people in the world is being plunged into an expenditure unparalleled for its recklessness, without any person among them being found to venture to call their attention for a moment to even the most elementary principles of economical science. Probably the most fatal consequence of this state of public infatuation will be developed in the panic that may be expected when enlightenment shall be suddenly brought about. It is not unlikely that the moment a drain of specie commences the financial community of America will have its Bull Run. No people are more likely to be acted upon by epidemic fears, and if the passion for hoarding should seize them, it would be carried to an extent no less remarkable than that of the blind confidence in which they are at present reveling.

Wool Trade of England.

From Bowes & Bros'. Circular—Per Persia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

Some branches of the Wool trade have shown great activity during the last few weeks, in consequence of the demand for Wool and Woolens suitable for blankets and army clothing adapted for export to the United States. The result is that our market has been cleared of medium and low kinds adapted for the above purposes, and prices of them are ½d. to 1d. ₱ ℔. dearer for white, and particular kinds of grey and brown have advanced 2d. to 4d. ₱ ℔. The bulk of the trade does not show an equal degree of improvement, and some departments are still depressed, but on the whole there is a fair consumption, and the total supply being light, prices are firm. Six Million pounds weight of Wool will have left England and Northern Europe for the United States between the 1st September and 31st October. Public sales commenced here 8th inst., and concluded 23rd inst. There has been a full attendance of buyers, and for most Wools strong competition, particularly for the United States, for which quarter large quantities of washed and greasy Mogadore, Cordova, Buenos Ayres, Donskoi, Noils, and English Skin Wools have been taken by public and private contract. The withdrawal of so large a quantity acting on moderate stocks, has enhanced prices, and home consumers have more recently increased their purchases. Continental buyers have operated sparingly. Below is a statement of the various quantities offered and prices paid:

18,533 bales East India offered and 16,804 sold. Nearly 3,000 bales were taken for export to the United States. Compared with the prices paid at the July sales the rates current at the close of the present series show an average advance of 1d. ₱ ℔, on white and yellow, which form the chief portion, and 2d.@4d. ₱ ℔ on gray, brown and black.

1,183 bags Mogadore offered, and 855 sold. Washed fleece sold at 13d.@13½d. for extra, 10½d.@12d. inferior to good, 10½d.@11d. clean pieces, 8¾d.@9½d. inferior do.; a small quantity of unwashed fleece sold freely at 7d.@8½d. for second-class up to good. Stocks at this port are nearly exhausted, but present prices will attract supplies.

1,575 bales Buenos Ayres offered, 766 sold. Merino and fine Mestizo neglected. Medium and low unwashed in good demand at 4½d.@8d., and one large parcel of very good conditioned Mestizo realized 8½d. Washed Montevideo, 7½d. 880 bales Cordova offered, 583 sold. In great demand for home consumption and export to Germany at 9½d.@10d., and one parcel extra clean and good San Juan at 10½d.@10½d. Average Cordova is now held at 10d., and the stock only 150 bales.

1,181 bags West Coast offered, 782 sold. Good unwashed Lima realized 11d.@12d. for white, and 9½d.@10d. colored; inferior parcels 7½.@10d. For good unwashed white Arequipa Fleece, 8¾d. offered and since accepted.

154 bags unwashed California offered, 74 sold. Chiefly of rubbishy quality and very burry, average sold at 7d.@8½d., and a few bags locks at 5½d.

110 bags Canadian washed fleece realized 18d.

230 bales Syrian offered, 106 sold. 9½d. bid for good white fleece, good brown fleece sold at 8¼d., inferior white fleece sold at 8¾d., second-class white skin sold at 7½d.@8¾d. 833 bales Egyptian offered, 408 sold. In only moderate demand, at former prices. 324 bales Donskoi offered, 185 sold. Chiefly inferior; ordinary grey fleece sold at 7½d.@7¾d, Inferior greasy Crim a sold at 4d.@4½d. 396 bales Turkey offered, 219 sold. Choice Smyrna white fleece at 11¾d.@13½d., grey do. 7¾d.@9d. Clean Bosnia and Prevesa 8½d.@9½d.

2,682 bags Spanish and Portuguese offered, 523 sold. Washed Lisbon, Frontier and Black Spanish not in demand, and withdrawn. Washed Oporto Fleece. inferior, sold at 13d., Cotts and Lambs, 10d.@11d. For a second-rate lot of unwashed white Oporto, 5½d. refused. Second-class black unwashed Oporto sold at 5¾d.@6d. For 494 bags unwashed Malaga, 8¾d. refused. Secured Castel Branco white fleece realized 16d.@16½d,: 1,193 sheets, Domestic offered. 791 bales sold. Fair competition without much change in price.

The London sales of 70,000 bales Australian and Cape will commence Nov. 7. Average descriptions not expected to vary much in price from the August sales. Second class unwashed, which has been excessively depressed, shows a tendency to higher value. The Liverpool sales of 12,000 bales East India, and 6,000 bales sundries, will commence early in January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been; 17 bbls. Ashes, 15,898 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 51 bags Corn Meal, 244,935 bushels Wheat, 94,707 bushels Corn, 1,481 bushels Rye, 11,872 bushels Barley, 33,032 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 2,134 packages Provisions, and 1,113 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in brisk request at 20½c.@21c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Is unsettled to-day. Holders generally ask 25c. for Middling Uplands, ₱ ℔. Buyers are reluctant to pay the price. Eight hundred bales were reported sold, in lots, at from 24c.@25c., chiefly 24c. for Middling Uplands, ₱ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Sales 225 tons West India Logwood at $15 75@$16 ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, and prices of shipping brands have been very well supported. Trade brands were less buoyant, and in some instances 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. lower; sales since our last 31,850 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$6, mainly at $5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State..........................	$5 50@$5 60
Extra State.............................	5 70@ 6 00
Superfine Western.......................	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois......	5 70@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan..............	5 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio.....................	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand..	5 90@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands................	6 10@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee...........................	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee...........................	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.......	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at steady prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 30@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 60; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,800 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey; $3 20 afloat or $3 30 from store, for New-Haven; $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds, including Raisins at $2 85@$2 87½ for Layer, and $2 55@$2 65 for Bunch, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after and prices have favored buyers slightly. The unfavorable news by the *Persia* tended to check export movements. Sales since our last 318,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 40; Canada Club, $1 22@$1 24; White Western at $1 32½@$1 50, the latter an extreme price for very handsome Michigan; Amber do., $1 33@$1 35, chiefly at $1 34; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28 @$1 33, chiefly at $1 30@$1 32½; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 23@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1 20@$1 23; Racine Spring at $1 20@$1 21½; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 12@$1 21; Red State at $1 28@$1 31; White Kentucky, $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 158,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 60c.@63c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 62c.@62½c. for sound; 63c.@64c. for Western Yellow, and 67c. for Western White, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate reqeust, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 40c.@41c., and State at 40c.@41c., ₱ bush. Rye continues scarce and in demand at 79c.@81c. ₱ bush; sales 4,700 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales 7,600 bushels, including Canada, at 65.c@70c., and State, at 63c. ₱ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. E. BILL reviews thus:

"The large supplies that at the last accounts were reaching the French ports from all quarters had checked the speculative demand, and the orders for this market have been greatly reduced or countermanded. From England, the advices, although fluctuating, are more favorable, and the principal transactions of the week past have been on that account. The export clearances of the fortnight, (to the 1st inst.,) from this port to Great Britain and Ireland, consisted of 37,584 bbls. Flour, 819,899 bushels Wheat, 517,167 bushels Corn. To France, 75,579 bbls. Flour, 703,675 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 12,885 bushels Rye. To Portugal, 159,357 bushels Wheat. To the Continent, 2,939 bbls. Flour, 26,402 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Corn. As we approach the end of the season of Canal receipts the daily supplies are large, yet so far, but little Wheat or Flour have been stored. The transactions at yesterday's exchange in Flour were quite moderate, closing with more activity. For Wheat the demand yesterday was good, and the transactions heavy, prices at the opening, under large receipts, were a trifle lower, but improved at the close. For home use the millers are buying moderately. Indian Corn is wanted for export, the market price fluctuating somewhat, and checked by advancing English freights. Rye is in light supply, with a fair inquiry."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York....	Nov. 1, '61..	111,260	1,959,488	2,555,188
New-Orleans.	Sept. 1, '61..	—	—	—
Philadelphia.	Oct. 24, '61..	30,596	345,871	83,513
Baltimore.....	Oct. 24, '61..	—	77,656	—
Boston.......	Oct. 25, '61..	8,165	—	14,244
Other Ports...	Oct. 19, '61..	—	146,438	—
Total........		150,021	2,529,453	2,652,945
To about same period, 1860..		458,001	5,916,607	466,057
To about same period, 1859..		43,244	100,360	—
To about same period, 1858..		60,773	293,064	274,647

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
F'm N. Y., to Oct. 22, 1861.....	240,900	4,039,570	218,104	228,318
F'm other Ports, to latest dates.	4,792	2,000	—	—

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 2d inst., says: "The total amount of wheat received at Milwaukee for the month ending Oct. 31, 1861, was 3,043,823 bushels. The amount received for the month of October, last year, was 2,325,607 bushels—or nearly one million bushels less. The receipts of flour for the month of October, this year, were 65,340 barrels, against 62,351 for October, 1860—an increase of nearly 2,000 bushels. As to wheat, the receipts by cars and boats only are included in the above statement."

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo to the 1st of November, in each of the last two years.

	1860.	1861.
Wheat in Flour, bushels......	4,727,750	6,557,815
Wheat, bushels..............	13,783,044	21,819,565
Corn, bushels...............	10,677,832	18,568,848
Oats, bushels...............	1,070,348	1,619,709
Barley, bushels.............	216,362	243,116
Rye, bushels................	74,245	273,344
Total, bushels..............	30,549,581	49,082,397
		30,549,581
Increase, bushels...........		18,532,816

The Lake opened this year on the 13th of April, a period of 29 weeks up to and including Nov. 1.

Exports of Produce from Montreal by Sea.

	Up to Oct. 31, '61.	Up to Nov. 1, '60.	Up to Nov. 1, '59.
Flour, bbls..............	531,363	222,497	86,306
Wheat, bushels...........	4,853,631	1,300,208	58,005
Corn, bushels............	1,022,217	24,387	3,015
Barley, bushels..........	1,789	252	1,800
Peas, bushels............	1,403,631	899,863	214,283
Oatmeal, bbls............	31,576	19,618	348
Oats, bushels............	31,101	198,632	—

HAY—North River bale is in good demand, at from 60c.@75c. for Government and local use, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been more freely dealt in, to-day, including new to very choice, at 14c.@23c., and last year's crop at 9c.@15c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—Sales 250 tons Scotch Pig, at from $22@$25 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is quiet, but quoted very firm.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and 80c. for lump ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good request, especially common, at $4 62½@$4 75 ₱ 310 ℔s. Nothing really new in other articles.

OILS—Linseed has been more sought after, and has advanced to 72½c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand to-day, at $15@$15 50 for Mess, $12 43¾ for Sour Mess, and $9 62½@$9 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 540 bbls. Cut Meats continue quiet at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in moderate demand at former prices; 6¾c.@7c. for Western smoked, ₱ ℔. Lard is salable and firm; sales 750 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales since our last, 175 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11 75@$12 for new do. do., ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is pretty actively sought after at 10c.@12½c. for Western, and 13c.@18c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in request at 5c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs., in lots, at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Sales have been made at Boston of 10,000 bushels Calcutta Linseed, at $2 10 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 720 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c., with a lot of China, in bags, on private terms, ₱ ℔.

TIN—Has been more sought after, including Banca, at 29½c.@30½c., and Straits at 26½c.@27½c., chiefly at the lower figures, each, ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is active and firm, as also Seed Leaf, while other kinds are quiet, being scarce. Sales, since our last, 603 hhds. Kentucky, at 9½c.@14c., and 217 cases Seed Leaf, at 7½c.@14c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW.—Sales 42,500 ℔s., at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY.—Sales 450 bbls. at 20½c.@20¾c., ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active, to-day, at irregular rates: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.@37s. 6d. direct, ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Cork—Wheat 14d., or, if for orders, 14½d. ₱ bushel; For Havre—Flour, at 82½c.@85c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 21c.@22c. ₱ bushel.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 5—P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 800 bbls., at $5 50 for Fancy, from Spring Wheat. GRAIN—WHEAT quiet. CORN firm; sales 6,000 bushels Illinois, at 48c. BARLEY dull; sales 35,000 bushels Bay Quinte, at 50½c. RYE and PEASE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged on Grain; Flour, 58c.@59c.; Wheat, 20c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—193 bbls. Flour, 86,800 bushels Wheat, 14,800 bushels Corn, 4,300 bushels Barley, 5,100 bushels Rye, 5,300 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,150 bbls. flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and shade easier; sales 6,000 Red Winter, at $1 06; 6,000 Ordinary do., at $1 01. Other transactions were for damaged lots, at prices forming no criterion of the market. CORN in moderate demand, and markets steady; sales 30,000 bush., at 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, 23c. Corn, 25c. Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,000 barrels Flour, 219,600 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—18,086 barrels Flour, 276,000 bush. Wheat, 92,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Tuesday Nov. 5—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and tending downward; sales 6,500 bushels Red Winter Western at $1 06. CORN steady; sales 14,000 bushels at 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Receipts*—10,000 bbls Flour, 250,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 207,-000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; sales 6,000 bushels Red, at $1 28@$1 30; White, at $1 33@$1 46. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels, at 62c.@63c. WHISKY dull at 21½c.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital Stock..................	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts............	63,528,700
Specie.........................	7,053,000
Due from other Banks...........	8,231,000
Due to other Banks.............	7,675,600
Deposits.......................	24,760,600
Circulation....................	6,214,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 17 1-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Arrival of H. B. M. Frigate Immortalite.

H. B. M. steam frigate *Immortalite*, Commander GEO. H. HANCOCK, arrived yesterday from Halifax, and anchored at Quarantine. She is 3,059 tons burden, mounts 51 guns and carries a crew of 570 men.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—Captain, GEO. H. HANCOCK; Lieutenants, Richard Wells, Th. K. Hudson, Richard Sheerbank, Arthur E. Dupais, Horatio Austin; Master, Chas. D. Johnston; Captain Marines, N. C. Blankley; Second Lieutenant Marines, Charles R. Brand; Chaplain, Rev. S. W. Inclidon; Surgeon, Wm. L. Gordon; Paymaster, S. W. Anderson; Chief Engineer, Francis G. Barr; Sub. Lieutenant, Franco B. Renshaw; Assistant Surgeons, Wm. Carmichael, Geo. Monteath; Assistant Paymaster, Robert K. Havener.

From Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 4.

Parties have again commenced cutting the telegraph line. It was cut Sunday twenty-five miles, and again yesterday.

There has been more rioting at Harbor Grace. One policeman was killed, and others badly wounded. A man-of-war has gone there, and a detachment of troops will follow.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1471, 1517, 207, 299, 301, 442, 466, 518, 537, 597, 686, 852, 876, 928, 982, 1010, 1055, 1090, 1110, 1132.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. enumerated—Causes—Nos. 327, 7, 15. 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 54, 94, 99, 100, 103, 110, 112, 119, 120, 122, 129, 136, 138, 160, 172, 178, 181.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2321, 2357, 2311, 1747, 1655, 2517, 2525, 2527, 2529, 1611, 1183, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2424, 1164, 2504, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2528, 2530, 2532, 234 2514, 2534, 2536.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 861, 1355, 1463, 1319, 1467, 509, 2980, 1485, 1486, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493. *Part II.*—Nos. 1368, 1370, 1437, 1438, 1488, 1477, 1470, 159, 1456, 3563, 894, 908, 1421, 1872, 482.

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Teutonia*, which sailed for Europe on Sunday, will call at Cape Race on Thursday morning, and dispatches for Europe, left with GEO. STOKER, Esq., Commercial Telegraph Agent, No. 145 Broadway, will be promptly forwarded.

[Advertisement.]

A REMARKABLE ECLIPSE.—Eclipses used to portend calamities, but the present one augurs better times. KNOX, from his observatory of fashion, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, has, in his Fall style of gentlemen's Hats, projected an eclipse that extinguishes all rival productions by its superior grace and comfort, it being as easy to the head as an old glove, and setting off the face like a flattering portrait. His varied assortment of Hats and Caps, military and civilian, is unequalled for cheapness, excellence and beauty.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small pox, fevers and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them.

Espenscheid Manufactures his own Hats.
All others that retail hats in New-York purchase theirs ready-made. Consequently the cheapest as well as the finest fabrics are to be had only at
ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Bridgewater Paint.
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Dépôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Ladies' Balmoral Gaiters, at Cantrell's,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., for only $2 50.

MARRIED.

MCDONALD—SPANG.—In London, on Monday, Oct. 21, F. M. MCDONALD, of New-York, of the firm of Samuel Hallett & Co., to Miss JOSEPHINE SPANG, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

DIED.

PARKIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, of disease of the heart, THOMAS PARKIN, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BARKER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 4, of brain fever, MAGGIE, daughter of William Jay and the late Caroline E. M. Barker, in her 10th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, David C. Harris, No. 41 7th-st.

CRANDALL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 4, after a lingering illness, SILAS M. CRANDALL, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 332 West 22d-st., corner 10th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

DE WITT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, JULIA PLUMMER, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. De Witt, aged 22 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of her father, No. 123 9th-st.

CASHEN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 5, of consumption, DANIEL CASHEN, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, John C. Cashen, and the active and exempt members of Marion Engine Company, No. 9, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 153 Crosby-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

POUCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, of diphtheria, EDDIE S., son of Edward S. and Carrie C. Poucher, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 84 State-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

EMBURY.—In Fishkill, on Saturday evening, Nov. 2, suddenly, PHILIP AUGUSTUS, son of Daniel Embury, of Brooklyn, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday next, the 6th inst., at Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock P. M., precisely, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 577.—Nov. 5, 1861.
18, 41, 76, 55, 21, 78, 27, 47, 67, 44, 56, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 578.—Nov. 5, 1861.
45, 44, 24, 10, 17, 51, 6, 59, 25, 43, 13, 61.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DIAMOND RINGS
FOR SALE, VERY LOW,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.
Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.
This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.
It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.
Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.
Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.
R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col. Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

50 ABLE-BODIED MEN WANTED—TO GO immediately to Washington, to join the
THIRD REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
Col. NELSON TAYLOR.
The above number of men are wanted to complete a new company forming by
LIEUT. PENNOCK,
No. 600 Broadway.
The recruits will be uniformed before leaving the City. Pay and rations commence on signing the roll.
$100 BOUNTY
will be given to every man who is honorably discharged.
Support for families guaranteed.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.—Officers of Volunteers should have written authority from their Colonels to recruit, as evidence to the United States Mustering Officers for transportation or settlement of accounts. This written authority should also be indorsed by the United States mustering and disbursing officer.
No account will be paid or transportation given, unless the above rule is conformed to.

THERE WILL BE A PRESENTATION of colors to the Sixty-first Regiment, Col. SPENCER W. CONE commanding, at Camp Harris, Staten Island, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 P. M. The boat leaves Pier No. 2, North River, every hour. Stages will be in readiness to convey visitors from the boat to the camp.

OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS—ATTENTION!—Wanted, 21 men to fill up a company now having 62 men, to the regulation standard, for which the position of Second Lieutenant will be given, pay, rations and clothing furnished at once. Address H. Z., Box 159 *Times* Office, immediately.

WANTED—A FEW MORE CAPTAINS AND Lieutenants for an accepted regiment fast filling up. Those having men, or money to aid in recruiting, may apply to the Colonel, No. 27 Bond-st., from 8 to 12 and 4 to 6 P. M.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract of a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," 'Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the nurse—the good nurse—the best nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which may be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, cholicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT.
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual price for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
303 and 404,
Just received per *Etna*.
For sale at
No. 91 John-st.
HENRY OWEN,
Agent.

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
Well assorted in colors and prices, received per steamer Europa. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE Of the stock of EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway.
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, SILKS, AND OTHER DRESS GOODS, In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
UNDER-GARMENTS READY MADE, or made to order—prices moderate.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW usual prices!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK in the City—cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, and housekeeping goods of every description, AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS. VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS from auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS.
IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS, de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO OUR DESIRABLE STOCK OF FINE
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER WEAR, in all colors and sizes, for the present season.
500 dozen LINEN Handkerchiefs, selling cheap.
700 dozen Ladies' CORSETS, $1 a pair.
150 dozen Ladies' Hoop Skirts, 37c. to 62c.
AUCTION lot Veils, 75c.; worth $1 25.
CAMBRIC Setts and Collars, 18c. to $1 25, cheap.
AUCTION lot Linen Napkins and Towels, $1 a dozen.
Auction lot Ladies' Straw Hats, very cheap.
Auction lot Rich Bonnet Ribbons, 18c. to 31c.
Ladies, this is a very desirable lot of Ribbons.
Ruches and Tabs, 12 to 20 cents, (under price.)
Pins and Needles, very best, 3 cents a paper.
All our Scissors at cost, to close this lot.
Round Combs, 4c.; Tooth Brushes, 4c.
Drilling, 8c.; Cambric, 8c., the best.
All-linen Table Cloths, 4s., well worth 75c.
Very best Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.
At the new store of CUSHMAN & BROOKS, No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL, MONTREAL.
The proprietors of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.
ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH, Per J. BRENNAN.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or three or four single gentlemen, can be furnished with pleasant front rooms on the second floor, with board, (terms moderate; location pleasant,) in a private family, at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, DESIRING A SECOND floor, with board, in a first-class house, with all the comforts of home, in a very desirable locality, near Grace Church, can hear of such a one by addressing HOFFMAN, Box No. 2,233 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require for their own use, would take a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen to board; the house is pleasantly located contiguous to both stages and cars. Address No. 94 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with private table, a parlor and three or four bedrooms, handsomely furnished; a corner house, side windows, good view, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 179 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. The entire second floor together or separate, for a family or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 199 and 191 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTing of a parlor and two bedrooms, vacated by a family leaving the City, may be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—AT NO. 33 CLINTON-PLACE, BEtween University-place and Broadway, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with board; also, desirable single rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can find pleasant rooms and good board in a private family of two persons, where there are no other boarders, by calling at No. 123 Pierrepont-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. House new, pleasantly located, and has all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG GENtleman desires to find a pleasant room and good board in Brooklyn; would prefer a place convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferry. Address, stating terms and particulars, D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALE PRIvate family will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large front room, with pantry, on second floor; also, a single room to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or families can find large unfurnished rooms on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st. Every convenience of gas, bath, &c. Terms low.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—AT No. 13 Poplar-st.; desirable rooms for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board in a small family, on very reasonable terms; desirable location and near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a very desirable location, within five minutes of either Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st. References required.

A PRIVATE TABLE, WITH AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, one on the parlor floor and three on the second floor, can be had, furnished or unfurnished, in a large first-class house, occupied by a strictly private family, for a party of gentlemen, or a large or small family, wishing a quiet, well-ordered home in an unexceptionable neighborhood up town. Address for particulars, J. D. KINGSFORD, Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING A NICE house, will let a large, handsome room, with board, gas, and bath; price for two persons, $8 per week; location West side, below 4th-st. Address ROGERS, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with private table only; the accommodations are suitable for a family of three to seven in number. Also, a small parlor and bedroom, suitable for a bachelor. No. 19 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, with his two children and nurse, in a small, respectable family, where no other boarders will be taken; situation near one of the squares preferred. Address Box No. 422 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife; also, a room for a single gentleman; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'cloc .

PRIVATE BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and wives, desiring board, will find the same at No. 46 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. House has all the modern improvements, with every comfort added. References required.

LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with board, in the first-class house, No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel; references exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. Inquire of F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway, S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old Slip, or of the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

TO WIDOWERS—WISHING A HOME, WITH tuition for a family of children.—A lady of the highest culture, having taught many years in Europe and four years in her present home, will give all instruction needed, from early youth up to womanhood, music, (harp, piano, singing, &c,) oil painting, and the varied accomplishments needed for a young lady entering society, together with all the attention of a first-class private home. A mother's care is also offered, and the companionship of highly educated young ladies. The highest City references and full particulars by addressing Madame LEON, Madison-square Post-office.

A STUDENT IN THEOLOGY, A GRADUATE of Yale College and experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction an hour or two a day, as the only means of continuing his theological studies. Refers to R. D. Pardee, American Sunday School Union; Rev. Dr. Potts, No. 27 5th-av.; and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Union Theological Seminary. Address A. D. W., Union Theological Seminary.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms resonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 8 West Washington-place, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend. a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—WANTed, by a young English lady, competent to instruct in music, French and drawing, and willing to make herself generally useful, a situation as governess or companion to a lady, either in the City or country. Unexceptionable references given. Address Miss L. A. P., No. 135 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

AS VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family, to instruct in English, music, (both vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and flower painting. Address B. E., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—JAMES MORAN LEFT HIS RESIdence, No. 71 Cannon-st., to go to work, on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, and has not been seen since. He is about five feet four inches in height, stoutly built, and wears a small, dark moustache. He was dressed in dark clothes, (frock coat,) and a light felt hat. Age, 24. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mr. BERNARD REILLY, at No. 62 Willett-st.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new. Chemically Purified Chloroform*, administered by Drs. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN MALONE, by his brother William, at the corner of 39th-st and 11th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **BUTTER AND CHEESE,** STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., where samples may be seen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference; has lived 11 years in her last place. Can be recommended by the best of families. Can be seen at No. 141 20th-st., Gramercy Park.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with the washing, or as nurse and seamstress; City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 23d-st., between the hours of 10 and 2.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable English girl, as waitress; is willing to assist with the chamberwork; would go as nurse; can give the very best City references from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 23d-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity, Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days in the fancy-store, No. 324 Bleecker-st., near West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is fully capable; has the best of city reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl. a situation as chambermaid and child's nurse, and would have no objection to do sewing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 273 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 152 East 24th-st., for M. C. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; three years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 152 avenue A, third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; she understands her business perfectly; no objections to go to the country; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Welsh young woman, with the best of recommendations, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or any kind of up-stair work. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., or by addressing same number will be attended to, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress: has good City and country references. Call at No. 455 2d-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to attend to children; no objection to go a short distance to the country; best City reference from her last place. Can see a friend of the lady at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing, or is willing to do housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully capable; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City references; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; would assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., third floor, back room; hours from 9 to 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go in the country. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of cake and desserts, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family; the best of City reference from her last employer for four years. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 87 2d-av., corner of 5th-st. Inquire on the first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of cake and desserts, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of City reference from her last employer for four years. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been several years. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Scotch Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of cooking soups, meats, game, jellies and all kinds of dessert, pastry and all kinds of baking. Call, for two days, at No. 200 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home in a small family more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook. by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent for her business; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 181 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th-st., Room No. 3.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A REspectable private family to cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies, pudding and pies, good bread and cake baker; best of references from her last situation. Apply at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family. She thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION who understands her business, such as meats, soups, and gravies, boning and larding, pastry and deserts; can come well recommended from her employer's. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts, 1st floor front.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation as cook; understands his business in every department and can give the highest testimonials to that effect. Can be seen at No. 82 West 20th-st. for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent of all its branches; twelve years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d-av., three doors from the corner of 9th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable German woman, in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Call No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A VERY respectable person, as entirely first-class cook, in a strictly private family only; has the best City reference; from her last place, and the lady can be seen. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT cook wishes a situation in City or country. The best of reference given as to character, capability, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; can give nine years' City reference. Call at No. 81 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family, as cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Address No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; understands her business, and can give the best City reference from her last employers. Call at, or address, No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family. Call for 2 days at No. 124 Bleecker, near Wooster-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, as cook in a private family, and would assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference from her last place. Call at 209 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 195 West 17th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable girls; one is a good cook, washer and ironer and a good bread and cake maker, and understands her business. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; have the best of City references. Call at No. 269 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERman cook, and also a chambermaid and waitress, wish situations in a private family; they both understand their business perfectly; also washing and ironing; they are both Protestants, and have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 242 Elizabeth-st., near Houston-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a situation as cook or laundress; is fully capable of either; the best of City reference from her present employer's. Call or address to No. 22 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A steady, industrious girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in city or country, in either of the above capacities, or as general housemaid; will be found a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; of a willing disposition; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house, City or country; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 42 Carrol st., between Johnston-st. and Myrtle-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman. a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; can give two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 East 23d-st., southeast corner.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as first-rate cook and washer and ironer; is a good bread baker. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 255 Hudson-st., near Broome.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted. by a respectable girl, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family. Best City reference can be given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable middle-aged widow woman, in a small family, or as housekeeper to a widower; understands cooking; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st. English.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan girl, a situation in a small private family to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by an honest, steady and respectable girl, to do general housework; has seven years' recommendations from her last place; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will prove herself a quiet, faithful and obliging servant; wages not so important as a permanent home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; best City references from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a girl nearly 16 years of age, a situation in a small private family, to do the entire work of the house. She is very accommodating, good-tempered and honest. Good reference given. Call at No. 192 East 13th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 Hamilton-av., corner of Commerce-st., South Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; would prefer a good home to high wages; best references. Call at No. 200 Pearl-st., corner Concord, Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SOber, honest and industrious young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook; can bake good bread, biscuit, &c., and is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter; has first-rate reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF pleasant disposition and thoroughly competent, desires an engagement as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has no objection to the care of children, or to leaving the City. Wages no object. The best City references. Address, for two weeks, U. N., Station G, New-York.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as lady's maid, or as seamstress and to take care of a young child. or to do light chamberwork and sewing; understands doing up fine muslins and laces; the most satisfactory references can be given. Apply at No. 42 West 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has good City reference. Call at, or address No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FAITHFUL WOMAN wants a situation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her late employer. Apply for two days at No. 166 9th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a Protestant young woman. Can give the best of City references from the last places where she has lived. Apply at or address No. 166 9th-st., or No. 224 6th-av., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant woman wants a situation as first-class; laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins, fluting, &c. good references given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid; lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can give the best City references. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PERson, a situation as nurse; has had several years' experience in that capacity, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can wait on an invalid, and make herself generally useful; has lived several years with her last employer. Apply at No. 61 12th-st. near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as nurse in a private family; can do up baby's clothes in the neatest style, if required, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 875 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an experienced Protestant nurse, whom she can highly recommend; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes to meet with a situation as infant's nurse, or to take the charge of two or three grown children, or to do fine washing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 120 Atlantic-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable American young woman, a Protestant; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or children, or would wait on a lady; has no objection to travel or go a short distance in the country; is kind and obliging, and a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 263 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse; she is perfectly capable to take charge of a baby from its birth, and would prefer this, but can make herself generally useful; has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkin's Park, 2d-floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give unexceptionable City reference from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 122 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable American young girl, a situation as nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 228 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has been four years in her last place. Good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st., in the corset and shirt-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman, well recommended, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands the care of children well; is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 95 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, do embroidery or chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by an experienced person, as child's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; will make herself otherwise useful if required; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; no objections to go to the country or to travel with a family; has excellent city reference. Call for two days at No. 280 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the milliner's store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; will take charge of a baby from its birth; makes children's clothes; will wash for a lady who boards; wages, $5 to $6. Also, by a strong, competent woman, a situation as cook and laundress; is a good baker; wages $7 a month, in Staten Island or the City. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as child's nurse or chambermaid; is well experienced in both capacities; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable competent young woman a situation as seamstress, or chambermaid, or some other housework; the very best of City reference; can be seen for either of those capacities. Call or address to No. 123 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable woman, who can give the best City references. Call at No. 402 Broome-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress, and respectably and very well recommended person. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable Welsh Protestant woman, as seamstress; no objection to do a little chamberwork; is a good dressmaker; or would wait on an invalid; understands plain cooking, if required, and very economising and strictly trustworthy. Has City reference. Apply for three days at No. 184 43d-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine work; has no objections to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 126 26th-st., top floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid; can do fine washing, and is capable of waiting on ladies; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 426 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted. a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference; would wait on a lady, or take care of children. Apply at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a very respectable person, a situation as first-class seamstress and nurse; is also a very good hair-dresser; would consent to do light chamberwork, and is very willing. Apply at No. 51 6th-av. Best of City references will be given.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a situation as waitress; has filled the above situation for many years, and is a first-class waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 83 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE girl, a situation as waitress; would go in the country, or travel with a family; unexceptionable reference. Call at or address No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 Brevoort-place.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 20 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 273 West 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by an active young woman a situation as professed waitress, or will take a chambermaid's place and take care of children; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation as waitress or chambermaid for a very excellent young woman, to whom she can give an unqualified recommendation; Apply, for two days, at No. 59 East 35th-st., the residence of her present employer.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!—Servants with excellent City references. and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line, Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BUTLER OR WAITER.—SITUATION wanted, as butler or waiter, by a Protestant young Englishman, who has lived in first-class families in the City, and has first-class City references. Can be seen for two days. Address C. C., Spangenberg's drug-store, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS BUTTERY BOY.—A YOUNG LAD WANTS a situation as buttery boy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address JOHN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS CARPENTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man, a carpenter by trade; understands the care of horses, and also farming; would be willing to make himself generally useful, so as to give satisfaction. Any person in want of such a man will oblige by addressing R. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITuation as clerk or light porter in a wholesale house; has been eight years with his last employer; can come well recommended. Address E. E., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's carriages and horses; would take charge of a green-house, and make himself useful round a gentleman's place at low terms; is a good groom and steady driver, and would milk, if required; can give the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call at No. 219 Bowery, for J. N., or address Box No. 212 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted by an Englishman and his wife situations as coachman or groom; his wife as chambermaid or waitress; he understands the care and management of horses; has had long experience in London, and is a good plain gardener, and are willing to make themselves generally useful; good City references. Address, for two days, A. J., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom in a private family; best references will be given; speaks French, English and German. Address No. 51 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a German single man; understands his business generally. Call at No. 98 Cliff-st., for J. A. SCHOEN.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his man as coachman or porter; speaks English and German. Call or address 66 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, by a single young man, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the management, and care of horses, carriages and harness, and also understands the care of flowers and vegetables; can produce the best of City and country references. Can be seen at my last employers, South 9th-st., Brooklyn; or, a note addressed to M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; has had many years' experience in this City and likewise in England; can produce the very best of City reference; he has a very good appearance driving. Call at No. 256 Broadway, at his last employer's, or a note addressed B. M., Box 199 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a steady driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful; six years' recommendations from his last place; good City reference, if required. Address P. RYAN, No. 11 Elm-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a genteel young single man, as coachman and groom; his references (some of the best in the City) will show him to be honest, reliable and trustworthy, and perfectly versed in the care and treatment of fine horses; has been in the occupation thirteen years in this City. Address C. E., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by an Englishman (single) as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the management of horses in every respect; willing and obliging; can produce good reference from his last place; no objection to City or country. Apply or address W. E., at Samuel Lowry's, Saddler, No. 932 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a competent young man, with the best recommendations, as coachman in a physician's or private family; he has just left his last employer, with whom he has lived several years in City and country. Call or address W. R., Felton's livery stable, No. 1,012 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man that thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a steady driver; has the best of City and country references from last employer. Address, for two days, T. B., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man, to work on a farm, who is a good milker, understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of any work; has good references as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as helper to a gardener; would be willing to make himself generally useful around the house. Address GARDENER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—A GROOM WANTS A SITUAtion; is a good stable boy; would make himself generally useful; would suit a doctor; wages to suit the times; has been in his last place two years; will be highly recommended by the gentleman with whom he has lived. Apply at Mr. R. Lowden, saddler, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

AS GROOM.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A single young man, who has lived for the last 5 years with some of the first-class families, as groom; has no objections to City or country. Address E. F., for two days, at No. 326 4th-st., harness store.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a steady, sober man, a situation as groom and coachman; one who perfectly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young man (a Protestant) as gardener, and to take general care of a gentleman's country residence; understands the culture of grapes, fruits, vegetables and flowers; has been accustomed to have the entire management during the absence of the proprietor; has no objections to going West; has the best of City references. Address HENRY, New-Utrecht Post-office, Long Island.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, as waiter, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended from his last place with the best of City reference; a steady place more an object than higd wages; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, or address J. M., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single young man, as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended from his last place, and has unexceptionable City references. Any commands for J. M. left at No. 883 Broadway, or at Box No. 219 *Times* Office, will be attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man; understands his business perfectly; has respectable City reference from his last place. Address, for two days, at the grocery-store, No. 845 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has lived with the best families in the City, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 877 Broadway, in the furniture store, a few doors above 17th-st.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUAtions by a man and his wife, without incumbrance—one as waiter, the other as laundress or chambermaid; best of references given. Address, for three days, B. C. Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young man, a Protestant; has got the best of City references. Can be seen, until engaged, at Mrs. Thomas Sandres', No. 149 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE AGENCY OF SOME property wanted by the subscriber; the best of references as to capability and honesty. Good domestics procured, at No. 342 3d-av. HENRY MAXWELL.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer comme couturière; elle sait broder laver ou repasser; les meilleurs recommandations seront donnés. S'addresser par note, CATHERINE RACINE, West Hoboken, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A COMPETENT lady's maid, who can speak French and understands hair-dressing and dress-making. Apply to parlor No. 30 Fifth-avenue Hotel, 23d-st. entrance, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., or from 4 to 5 P. M.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, AT NO. 875 Broadway, a saleswoman who understands the thread and needle and fancy business, and is good at knitting and crotcheting zephyr worsted.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE family, an American woman of experience to sew and assist in the care of growing children, and make herself otherwise useful if necessary. A suitable person, of the best of reference, would be treated as one of the family, and have a good home for the Winter. Apply at No. 197 3d-av., 3 doors above 18th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a few gentlemen's washing, or that of a private family; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS. Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSE WANTED.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE coach-horse, with a long tail, sixteen hands high, not over eight years old, sound, kind and stylish, that can go in 3½ to 4 minutes. Apply at the stable, 4 East 30th-st.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

BARGAINS IN COUPES.—THREE OR FOUR second-hand ones that will be sold very cheap, can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT NO. 364 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Taylor's Saloon, Youths', Boys' and Children's clothing, wholesale and retail, to close business, by order of the Assignee.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE CARTMAN THAT LOST A TUB OF BUTTER in West-st., near Spring, can have the same by proving property and paying charges at 306 West-st.

DELTA PHI.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Delta Phi held Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His Divine Providence to take from among us our beloved brother in the Delta Phi, Phillip Augustus Embury; therefore
Resolved, That, although bowing with resignation to His will, we deeply deplore the loss of that brother, who was dear to all of us, and beloved by all who knew him.
Resolved, That we do extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family of the deceased, in the loss they have sustained.
Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and further
Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in three of the daily papers, and a copy of them be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

LIVE AMERICAN EAGLE FOR SALE—Price $15. Inquire of T. C. BUTLER, No. 406 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 58 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

NOTICE.
All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, for $500 each, viz.:
No. 11,[illegible], to the order of R. Williams.
No. 11,[illegible], to the order of J. Livingston.
No. 11,[illegible], to the order of A. R. Winstead.
Also the following, of $100 each:
No. 44,925, No. 44,926, in blank.
Also the following, of $50 each:
No. 37,[illegible], No. 37,190, No. 37,192,
No. 37,[illegible], No. 37,191, No. 37,193, in blank.
The same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment having been stopped. COLGATE & HOFFMAN.
No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1861.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

COLLECTIONS ON WASHINGTON.
Claims of every description,
ON THE GOVERNMENT,
Collected expeditiously, or
PURCHASED ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43, Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF FOUTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PRESSE & BROOKS PAPER WORKS, WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn, Nov. 1, 1861.
THE SALE OF THE MILLS AND DWELLING-houses of this Corporation will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each mill and fixtures and each dwelling-house will be sold separately, as heretofore advertised. Sales positive, no further postponement. Terms cash. J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order, RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD FIRST bond and mortgage of $5,000 on productive real estate in this City. Address S. C. E., Box No. 110 *Times* Office. Principals only need apply.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY next, the five-story store No. 9 Barclay-st., with basement and sub-basement; will be divided to suit two or more tenants. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North R ver Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—A NICE, TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 16 Charlton-st., with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, just been newly painted inside and out—a very desirable house for a small family, in a good neighborhood. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvments. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, Esq., No. 107 West 14th st., all modern improvements, and situation unsurpassed. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, near 46th-st., and No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL private family only, No. 76 East 22d-st.; twelve rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED FOR CASH—Within one hour of New-York, and 15 minutes of dépôt; 4 to 8 acres, with good house and outbuildings and trees and shrubbery, under good cultivation; price not to exceed $6,000; say in Orange, New-Jersey, or on the Hudson River, or New-Haven Railroad. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,290, giving a full description of the place. No agent need apply.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room either furnished, or unfurnished, near the City Hall, in Brooklyn, in which to give instruction on the banjo. Any person having a room as above to let, will address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—FROM DEC. 1, RENT $150 PER ANnum, a neat cottage, containing seven rooms and cellar, with an excellent stable attached, and about half an acre of ground, situated on Long Island, 45 minutes from Fulton Ferry, near two railroads, and on a stage route; stands on highest ground, between Brooklyn and Flushing; neighborhood perfectly healthy. Apply to N. O. P., care of *Evening Post*.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN stone dwelling, in an improving location up town, west side, would be exchanged for a house in Brooklyn, with stable preferred, or for one below 18th-st., this City. WM. H. HEBBERD, No. 4 William-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut stairs and doors in parlor story and hall, true plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, (WITH DR. WARD,) No. 12 Laight-st., guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations, and cures in half the ordinary time, on your own terms. Dear friend, consult your best friend, Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., who has cured innumerable cases and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Glorious triumph of Medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Siphilitic, Mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainly unrivaled, and for the entire eradication of these diseases, nothing besides can positively be relied upon. Successfully used by thousands and found to be the unfailing reliance. Unfortunate's Friend and Specific Pills, price $1. French Preventives $3 per dozen, postage free. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in two weeks. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB SURGET *against* JOHN B. YOUNG, Catherine Van Cleve and Garret Van Cleve, Gersnom Bulkley, James H. Schoonmaker and William Dunning—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named James H. Schoonmaker: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, July 20, 1861. G. T. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 27th day of September, 1861. G. T. STRONG,
o2-law6wW. Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next, Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold its regular stated session in its room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BROOKLYN UNION RIFLES are requested to meet at the office of LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Nov. 23
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.
FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, NEIL SHANNON, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 6th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Africa*, from 9 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail 20th November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-ship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY .... Dec. 10
On MONDAY .... Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY .... Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations.
For Williams' Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 6:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York passengers only. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JER-SEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. A. S. MARVIN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO. The business of manufacturing and selling Safes will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners, under the firm and name of MARVIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many ORIGINALS, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:
THE EQUESTRIENNE, BY BLANCHARD.
TWO FINE PICTURES BY VAN LEVERDONCK.
INTERIOR AND FIGURES, BY J ALENE DE LENNECOURT.
WINTER SCENE, BY SMETS.
COAST SCENE, BY SCHAEP.
LANDSCAPE AND FIGURES, BY ROESSELLS.
Also, several fine specimens by well known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues. The attention of those in want of fine paintings is called to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, 5th, and WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov., at 11 o'clock, each day, in the warerooms of Messrs. Schaffer & Suckow, No. 520 Broadway, between Prince and Broome sts., up stairs, assignee's sale of elegant first-class furniture, to be sold without reserve, to close the concern—consisting of suites of rosewood, carved open-work vine patterns, &c.; parlor suites, with other varieties, in muslin, &c.; canopy and other rosewood etageres; very richly carved centre-tables, brocatel and statuary tops; carved extension-tables, with chairs to match; richly carved console tables and glasses; buffets, carved in fruit and flowers, heads, &c., in rosewood, black walnut and oak carved hall-stands and chairs to match; rosewood, black walnut and oak richly carved bookcases; plate-glass, satin wood lined secretaries, library tables, &c. Also, an elegant and complete assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; rosewood canopy carved bedsteads; plain, carved and others, extra fine carved dressing bureaus; lined satin wood and cedar French plate-glass armoir-a-glace do., ebony chairs, &c.; together with a general assortment not enumerated, and usually found in an extensive establishment. They can be examined any time previous to the sale.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF SUPE-RIOR CABINET FURNITURE—On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warerooms of the late firm of J. M. Doe & Co., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., two doors east of the Bowery, J. BOYCE will sell, as above, one of the largest and best assortments of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture ever offered at auction in this City, all of which will be warranted in every particular. The stock is now ready for examination. Particulars hereafter.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES H. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, JR., Referee.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY NEXT.—We invite the attention of buyers to our great auction sale, on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, which will comprise one thousand cases seasonable boots and shoes, including liberal quantities of men's, boys' and youths' boots of the higher grades, adapted to the best retail trade.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS, &c., AT AUCTION—On WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the greenhouse of Mr. CHAS. MORE, corner of 3d av. and 98th-st. The sale includes some of the largest camelias ever offered for sale in this City, together with a choice collection of other greenhouse plants. Catalogues ready at No. 9 John-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS & WHITING, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and well-selected stock of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Also, the entire stock of a country dealer, all in good order. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of paintings, engravings, fancy soaps and powders, fancy goods, books, &c., to be sold without reserve.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

MUSICAL.

BANJO! BANJO! BANJO!
BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE GREAT BANJOIST,
IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.
IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.
All those desirous of taking lessons in either place, will please call, or address GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-st., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS,
First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUC-TION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AS SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation as soprano singer in a Protestant choir, (would not object to taking the directorship,) or to teach vocal and instrumental music in a family or school. Address E. F. G., Brooklyn Post-office.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLIN-TON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FARMS.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE.—THE late residence of Rowell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in fine order, being highly cultivated and thoroughly underdrained; has an extensive river front and a wharf for the convenience of the farm, with two farm-houses and superior out-buildings, all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; orchards large, and part of the soil is particularly adapted for fruit, grapes, berries &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views, and communications to New-York and Albany by cars and steamboat five times daily. The situation for a gentleman's country seat, or for an active practical man, with the cultivation of fruits, grapes, berries, &c., is unsurpassed. The premises will be divided and sold in two separate parcels if desired. Apply to ALMET REED, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, &c., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, captured as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 11th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, (one dock north of Hamilton Ferry,) in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where the same is or will be stored.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.
E. H. OWEN, } Prize Commis-
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } sioners.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, EVENING at 7½, at each of which that new and powerful Spectacular Drama,
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
will be produced. This is one of the finest and most attractive pieces introduced to the New-York public, in acting, scenery, properties, costumes, music, &c., and this arrangement enables
LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS,
to witness it, and see all the wonderful novelties of the Museum, and return home before dark. Ladies and children, whose husbands and fathers are unable to accompany them here, can thus
ENJOY THEIR AMUSEMENTS
alone, as the utmost vigilance is exercised by the management to protect such while in the Museum, and all improper persons of both sexes are carefully excluded.
Come, then, one and all, and see
THIS MAGNIFICENT DRAMA,
and at the same time see the
LIVING HIPPOTAMUS;
Or, RIVER HORSE, from the River Nile in Egypt, the GREAT BEHOMETH OF THE SCRIPTURES.
The most wonderful animal known, the first and only one ever in America. He is to be seen at all hours, with his native Arab keeper. Also, the LIVING ELEPHANT TURTLE, over 1,000 years old, and weighing over 500 pounds; the WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, and near a million other curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
THE GREAT UNION BURLESQUE,
THE
SEVEN SONS,
Universally acknowledged to be the
FINEST SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA
ever produced, and abounding in
BRILLIANT SCENERY,
EXQUISITE MUSIC,
AND WITH A POWERFUL CAST.
Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½.
Dress Circle Seats may be secured ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Entrance Broadway and 13th-st.
CROWDED HOUSES,
CROWDED HOUSES,
GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS,
OF THE
GRAND DRAMA,
GRAND DRAMA,
GRAND DRAMA,
KING OF THE MOUNTAINS.
KING MOUNTAINS.
KING MOUNTAINS.
KING MOUNTAINS.
FOURTH WEEK.
VARIED AND STRIKING TABLEAUX,
VARIED AND STRIKING TABLEAUX,
MAJESTIC MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
MAJESTIC MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
MAJESTIC MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
ADMIRABLE ACTING,
ADMIRABLE ACTING,
CHARMING MUSIC,
CHARMING MUSIC,
EVERY EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management regret to have to announce that, owing to a previous engagement in Philadelphia, the present must be the
LAST WEEK
Of the original American comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
In his great character of Salem Scudder, in Bourcicault's spectacular drama of
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
FRIDAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

UNCEASING WONDERS,
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS and SWISS BELL-RINGERS, EVERY EVENING. Admission 25 cents; children, 13 cents. Commence at 7¾ o'clock. Matinée Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Children to Matinée, 10c.

LIVING WHALE—JONES' WOOD, 65TH-ST

A FAIR, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Institution, (49th-st., corner of Lexington-av.,) TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st of November.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE IN AID OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the Blind Preacher, will be delivered at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 6, 1861, at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7. Subject—*Aaron Burr.* The Lecture will be interpreted in the sign language. Tickets, 25 cents. To be had at Randolph's Bookstore, No. 683 Broadway; Price's Bookstore, No. 884 Broadway, and Church Book Society, No. 762 Broadway, and at the door.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 2, 7½ P. M
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 7 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 6, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 8 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 8, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Nov. 7, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 13, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 13, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thurs'y, Nov. 21, 10 A. M.
Satur'y, Nov. 23, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Th'y, Nov. 28, Than'g, 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light. To and from Estontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HAR-BOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., AT LOW prices. A well assorted stock, must be closed out shortly. Great inducements offered to cash buyers. A fine assortment of pocket cutlery, padlocks, files, hollow-ware and heavy goods. No. 86 Warren-st.
Also to rent, the first-class, three story house, No. 65 Hammond-st., in first-rate order, low, to a good tenant, from this time to 1st May next, or on a lease for a term of years. Apply as above.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COAL.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, LEHIGH, PEACH Orchard and Broad Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at lowest market price from yard; 50 cents per ton less from boats; also, Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and English Cannel, of prime qualities, at current rates. HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. of Jane and West sts.

THE STATE ELECTION.

A VERY SMALL VOTE CAST.

Undoubted Success of the People's Union Ticket.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE HEADQUARTERS.

WHO ARE THE ELECTED.

The remarkable quietness which characterized the election in this City and vicinity yesterday has left but little opportunity for the pencil of the paragraphist. From every quarter of the Metropolis and its sister cities, there was, all day long, but one unvarying report of listlessness and light voting. In some of the up-town Wards, there was comparative activity on the part of the Germans, who rallied, in some force, for their chosen candidates, and the friends of JAMES LYNCH, in the Districts controlled by the Mozart organization, made a considerable show of interest and industry.

For the State ticket every chance and appearance favored the People's Union, while, for local offices, the odds were all upon the side of the rival Democratic organizations.

Our citizens are to be congratulated upon one accompanying benefit of a quiet election day, viz., the total absence of serious disorder. Breaches of the peace were very rare, and when here and there occurring, were very trivial.

We present below the results of the contest so far as the returns were received up to the latest moment:

MOZART HEADQUARTERS.

The masses gathered at this Democratic retreat, elected DANIEL B. TAYLOR to the Chair, nominated for Secretary Dr. BRADFORD, who wouldn't serve, then JAMES LIBBY, who declined, and finally Mr. BOLAND, who accepted.

The Chairman said: Before we leave I speak with the spirit of prophecy—we shall have the best evidence that the friends of National Democracy have to-day declared in the great commercial City of New-York that principle is inherent in the human breast, and that they enjoy a monopoly of its sweets.

Mr. COZZANS was called upon to address the crowd, but didn't appear. The Chairman apologized that as Mr. COZZANS had probably been defeated today, he does not feel like speaking; but as Dr. BRADFORD has not been defeated perhaps he will come forward and address his anxious and devoted friends.

BRADFORD at that moment incontinently disappeared. Other speakers called upon had nothing to say, and the office of talker went a begging.

[Calls for HENNESSY.]

HENNESSY—For God Almighty's sake, can't you let me alone! You have heard me so much during the last three weeks I shall only annoy you by addressing you to-night. We have only come here to-night to receive good news, and when we hear that perhaps I may make some remarks. I have only to say now, I hope in God JIMMY LYNCH is elected. The *Herald* pours out its dirty abuse of our candidates. Why don't it bestow its columns upon the frauds in the Soldiers' Relief Fund? I have detected great frauds in those funds. It is practically a relief fund for Dr. GRISCOM and his five sons, and nothing else. Two millions have been raised, but where have they gone?

A VOICE—Gone to the Black Republicans.

The returns now began to come in, and the Chairman had the honor to announce the first gun. It was from the First District of the Fourteenth Ward, the home of JAMES LYNCH, It shows that LYNCH received 103 votes, TWEED 15, BROWN 9 and VULTE 4. [Vehement cheers.]

Then came the Third Ward. That the President said was schooled in Whiggery, graduated in Know-Nothingism, and but just opened its eyes to Democracy. [Calls for order.] Gentlemen, order is Heaven's first law, consequently we ought to have it here. [A VOICE—Where's RYNDERS, TAYLOR?] CHAIRMAN—Out of office! [Cheers and laughter.]

PADDY BURNS came forward, obedient to call, and said: I am no speaker, but I will do the best I can. Tammany has learned a lesson. I didn't vote Mozart nor Tammany. I didn't cast my vote for any OAKY HALL. I voted for WATERBURY, true to principle. [Hisses.] You may hiss as you like, but, gentlemen, you cannot deviate me one inch from my principles. I had to vote a different ticket because none of the tickets were right. It took me an hour to make out my ticket.

At this point the following paper was handed to the Chirman, who read it amid deafening cheers:

"A fugitive from Old Tammany reports, lights all out, except in the coal-hole, where a tallow dip, dimly burning, revealed the Sachems and the defeated candidates playing old sledge to settle their bets."

The proceedings closed with more glorious returns for JIMMY LYNCH and a speech by Dr. BRADFORD.

TAMMANY HALL.

No more striking indication of the unusual quiet that prevailed in this city yesterday could have been selected than the appearance of Tammany Hall last evening, after the closing of the polls.

About sundown a few political wanderers assembled in the Valley of the Big Spring, (otherwise the bar-room), and there, in sombre quiet and with bated breath, discussed the chances of their favorite candidates, but all the old well-known warriors, with but one or two exceptions, were absent, and the less noted braves merely lounged and moped. Outside, a few—very few—stragglers sought shelter under the dim light of the transparency suspended over the main entrance, yet not even a funeral note was uttered—the gates of the Wigwam were not even opened, nor the watch-fires kindled, and, about 11 o'clock, the last watcher had withdrawn, murmuring to himself that "LYNCH was elected," and utter silence descended on the scene.

AT THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

There was no excitement and but a small gathering at the Republican Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. No arrangements had been made for receiving returns, and those interested took it for granted that everything was all right, and were willing to wait for the TIMES to learn the result. At the Union Committee's Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, Mr. HAVEMEYER, and a few other gentlemen, were assembled and spent an hour or two waiting to learn the result and discussing the probabilities of the election. There was quite a large assemblage at the Republican quarters, No. 616 Broadway, in which the friends of the different candidates were represented, but only brief returns had been received up to a late hour.

THE PEOPLES' UNION.

There was a large crowd at the headquarters of this organization all last evening, anxiously waiting for returns relating to the chances of their particular candidates. Take it altogether, it was a singularly respectable looking crowd, quite a considerable quantity of the Fifth-avenue element mingling with the usual miscellaneous collection of loungers who linger around late to learn the results of elections. The main object of those present appeared to be the success of JOSIAH W. BROWN for Sheriff, and immense was the satisfaction displayed when figures came in and were announced that gave him majorities in various hardly contested districts. But there was not much enthusiasm; for there seemed a pervading impression that LYNCH had carried the day, notwithstanding Mr. BROWN's having run strongly and well. No speech-making occurred, nor any other manifestations that mark the satisfaction of triumph, and the rooms were nearly deserted at a comparatively early hour. Some expectation for the general foreboding of disappointment was, however, afforded by the almost assured election of Mr. B. F. MANIERRE as State Senator, who was up to 10½ o'clock ahead of both his competitors.

THE PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION.

The representatives of this independent "Union" did not appear last night in very great force at their rooms, No. 534 Broadway. Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, who is the head—including brains—of the organization, was present with a few sanguine friends, but returns came in slowly, and the conclusion was soon came to to wait patiently until the morning for what the chances of the contest might bring them. Mr. VULTE's election as Sheriff was what they had chiefly set their hearts upon, and his return being evidently almost beyond the range of possibility, they had nothing left worth waiting for. To console them to some extent, they had the pleasure of knowing that Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY bid fair to distance CHARLICK and PHELPS, and that CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF was beating Messrs. TILLOU and WATSON badly for the respective State Senatorships in which the members of the "Union" were principally interested. The success of LYNCH was here looked upon as a certainty, and that prospect did not seem to occasion much regret.

CANDIDATES ELECTED.

SENATORS.

Fourth District....................C. B. WOODRUFF.
Fifth District....................CHAS. G. CORNELL.
Sixth District....................J. J. BRADLEY.
Seventh District....................R. B. CONNOLLY.

ASSEMBLY.

First District....................JOHN CALLAHAN.
Seventh District....................H. J. RAYMOND.
Third District....................GEO. LOUTRELL.
Ninth District....................ALEX. MCLEOD.
Second District....................DANIEL LEAMY.
Eleventh District....................NOAH A. CHILDS.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Ninth Ward. Dist.	Raymond.	Young.	*Fifteenth Ward.* Dist.	Raymond.	Young.
4th	158	131	7th	102	25
5th	169	141	10th	73	81
6th	115	102	5th	102	41
7th	199	130	8th	123	43
8th	165	149	9th	198	65
9th	106	99			
10th	81	124	Total	1,816	1,500
11th	137	199			
12th	88	170	Raymond's maj		316

Tables of Aggregates.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wards.	Dickinson, U. & Rep.	Chapman.	Ballard, Rep. & U.	Jones, Dem.
1	638	533	643	536
2	221	69	220	69
3	306	110	302	113
4	—	—	—	—
5	998	443	981	460
6	930	1292	911	1445
7	1860	987	1659	1190
8	1708	703	1634	698
9	—	—	2626	1093
10	1267	601	1263	616
11	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	1207	1368
13	1611	728	1531	748
14	—	—	—	—
15	1748	221	1714	255
16	—	—	—	—
17	2952	1646	2097	1661

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Wards.	Bruce, sh. t'm, R.	Tallmadge, sh.t'm, P.	Alberger, l. t, R.&U.	Wright, sh.t'm, D.	Lord, l.t. D.
1	253	102	—	815	—
2	145	62	—	85	—
3	65	128	—	231	—
4	—	—	—	—	—
5	378	308	—	763	—
6	119	133	—	2039	—
7	531	551	—	1582	—
8	550	709	—	1214	—
9	—	—	—	—	—
10	498	397	1267	979	1269
11	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—
13	429	518	—	1226	—
14	—	—	—	—	—
15	639	819	—	498	—
16	—	—	—	—	—
17	998	971	—	2497	—

SENATE.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Woodruff, Tam. and Moz.	Tillou, Union.
1	—	—
2	197	9
3	379	4
4	1251	54
5	1145	216
6	2311	24
7	—	—
8	2050	231
14	—	—

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Cornell, Tam., Peo.Un. Syr.& Ind.Dem.	Cozans, Mozart.	Chanler, Union.	Little, Rep.
10	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—
13	749	1141	—	538
17	—	—	—	—
7	559	446	—	544

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Bradley, Tam., Moz. & Ind. Dem.	Smith, Rep. & Union.	Manierre, P. & Sy.U.
9	1486	998	1028
15	—	—	—
16	1391	1150	1001
18	—	—	—
Total	4853	3418	4277

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Charlick. Tam. & Moz	Connolly. Rep. & Sy.	Phelps. Peo. U.
12	1098	1026	331
19	—	—	—
20	889	2672	883
21	336	1773	1357
22	—	—	—

ASSEMBLY.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Leamy, Tammany and Syracuse....................1,470
Murphy, Mozart and Taxpayers....................853
Donoho, Republican....................666
Sullivan, People's Union....................189

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Loutrell, Tammany Mozart and Taxpayers....................1,270
Polhamus, Republican....................759
Eagan, People's Union....................477
Myers, Syracuse....................—
Kiernan, Independent....................98

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Young, Tammany and Mozart....................1,500
Raymond, Rep., People's Union and Taxpayers....................1,816

Raymond's majority....................316

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Hutchings, Tam., Moz., Sy'c. and Taxpayers....................1,447
Phelps, Rep., People's Union and 5th-av....................1,968

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Coddington, Tam., Moz. and Ind. Dem....................1,854
Johnson, Rep. and People's Union....................1,623
Johnston, Independent....................—

ARREST FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON was arrested by Officer HERRING, yesterday afternoon, for voting illegally in the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward, and locked up for examination.

THE VOTE IN KINGS COUNTY.

The vote is very light. Not over two-thirds the the vote of last Fall. The candidates on the People's Union State ticket have a majority of almost 50,000.

The People's Union County ticket is elected by an average majority of between 2,000 and 3,000. The candidates elected are as follows, all on the People's Union ticket:

Register.—Hugh McLaughlin.
County Clerk.—John N. Stearns.
Coroner.—Thomas P. Morris.
Superintendent of Poor—Thomas Jewel.
Supreme Court Judge—John A Lott.
Justice of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt.

Senator.

Dist.		Dist.	
2	Jesse C. Smith.	3	Henry C. Murphy.

Assembly.

1	Andrew J. Provost.	5	Chas. L. Benedict.
2	Richard J. Lalor.	6	James N. Stearns.
3	Wm. M. Mannus.	7	Edgar McMullen.
4	James Darcey, Dem.		

THE ELECTION THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

General Results—Miscellaneous Returns.

We have received a great quantity of returns of votes from separate towns in various portions of the State, but they afford no intelligible indication of the general result, even in the several counties where they are situated. We do not think it worth while to publish them in detail, and shall give only so much of them as will show the drift of the canvass.

The People's Union ticket seems to be running well. In the Canal Districts Bruce receives a very heavy vote, and Tallmadge a very light one. Off the line of the Canal, Tallmadge runs better. In Oswego City, for example, Bruce has 1,346 votes, and Tallmadge but 25. In the town of Vernon, Oneida County, Bruce has 171 and Tallmadge 9. Dickinson runs somewhat ahead of the ticket.

Miscellaneous Returns.

The majority in the Second District of Niagara for the People's ticket is 28. Assembly—Porter, (People's,) 228; Davis, (Dem.,) 135. Judiciary—People's, 187; Dem., 167.

Oswego City and one election District give Ballard, for Secretary of State, 1,380; Jones, 859; Dickinson, 1,328; Champlin, 860; Bruce, 1,346; Wright, 866; Tallmadge, 25. Elias Root, Republican, is elected to the Assembly in the First District, and Willard Johnson, Union, in the Second District.

Lenox, Madison County—Ballard, 280; Jones, 192; Dickinson, 280; Champlin, 191. Canal Commissioner—Bruce, 283; Wright, 181; Tallmadge, 4. Clark (Rep.) is elected Senator. Purdy, Assemblyman, (Rep.) is elected.

Verona, Oneida County—District No. 2—Ballard, 172; Jones, 103; Dickinson, 172; Champlin, 103; Bruce, 171; Wright, 95; Tallmadge, 9. Bailey (Rep.) is elected Senator, and Penfield (Union) Assemblyman.

Utica gives Dickinson 62 majority; Bailey, for Senator, 38. Major Scholefield, Avery and Sweet, Republican and People's Union, are elected to the Assembly.

Chenango County—Oxford—Ballard, 380; Jones, 270; Dickinson, 378; Champlin, 268; Bruce, 245; Wright, 269; Tallmadge, 136.

Sherburne—Ballard, 362; Jones, 129; Dickinson, 353; Champlin, 133; Bruce, 215; Wright, 129; Tallmadge, 146.

Greene—Ballard, 456; Jones, 350; Dickinson, 460; Champlin, 345; Bruce, 9; Wright, 345; Tallmadge, 447. H. A. Clarke, Union Senator, elected.

Smithville, First District—Ballard, 86; Jones, 84; Dickinson, 88; Champlin, 81; Tallmadge, 60; Wright, 85; Bruce, 25.

Guilford, First District—Ballard, 239; Jones, 56; Dickinson, 235; Champlin, 56.

Herkimer, Herkimer County—Jones, 285; Ballard, 258; Champlin, 287; Dickinson, 253; Wright, 286; Bruce, 238; Tallmadge, 19.

German Flats—Ballard, 383; Jones, 379; Dickinson, 370; Champlin, 370; Bruce, 340; Tallmadge, 141; Wright, 240.

Little Falls, First District—Ballard, 397; Jones, 316; Bruce, 381; Wright, 315; Tallmadge, 16; Dickinson, 382; Williams, 316.

Saulsbury—Ballard, 227; Jones, 69; Bruce, 227; Wright, 69. Moore, (Rep.,) is elected to the Assembly from the First District. Harden, (Rep.,) in Twentieth District, is elected Senator.

Canajoharie—Ballard, 378; Jones, 349; Dickinson, 379; Champlin, 347; Bruce, 364; Wright, 345. Taylor, (Union and Dem.,) is elected to the Assembly, First District, Washington County.

Troy—First Assembly District, Saxe, Dem.

Broome County—Dickinson's majority, 3,500; Ballard's majority, 2,800; Tallmadge's majority, over both Bruce and Wright, 1,000. The entire vote of the County is about 5,000.

Amsterdam, Montgomery County—Ballard, 539; Jones, 337; Dickinson, 533; Champlin, 336. Bruce, 480; Wright, 337, Tallmadge, 59.

Saratoga—Ballard, 720; Jones, 526; Dickinson, 721; Champlin, 584. Willard, Union Senator—no opposition in the District. Houghton and Fulton, Union Assemblymen, elected.

Waterford, Saratoga County—Ballard, 263; Jones, 272; Dickinson, 263; Champlin, 273; Alberger, 272; Lord, 273; Tallmadge, 273; Bruce, 9; Wright, 273.

Northumberland, Saratoga County—Ballard, 231; Jones, 112; Dickinson, 232; Champlin, 112; Alberger, 231; Lord, 113; Tallmadge, 231; Wright, 113.

Fort Edward, Washington County—Taylor, Union and Democrat, is elected member of the Assembly.

Troy, First Assembly District—Saxe, Democrat, elected by about 300 majority.

Richards, the People's candidate for Senator of Rensselaer and Washington Counties, is elected.

Columbia County, Hudson City—Jones, 771; Ballard, 524. Judiciary—Miller, 746; Cooke, 179.

Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County—The official vote of this city, for Secretary of State, is: Ballard, 1,114; Jones, 766; Dickinson, 1,130; Champlin, 752. Canal Commissioner, short term—Bruce, 1,108; Wright, 757; Tallmadge, 11.

Putnam Connty—Town of Carmel—Secretary of State—Ballard, 264; Jones, 183. Southeast, Ballard, 259; Jones, 112. Patterson, Ballard, 165; Jones, 86. Kent, Ballard, 136; Jones, 140. Putnam Valley—Ballard, 30 majority. The vote for Attorney-General is about the same in the several towns. Philipstown, Butler, 192; Smalley, 116; Horn, 106.

Binghamton, Broome County—Bartlett, Union Assembly, 1,800 majority.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Union State Ticket 300 majority in Chemung County. Magee, Democrat and Union for Senator, about 80 majority in the County.

Orleans County—Barre, 1st District—Dickinson, 213; Champlin, 237; Ballard, 239; Jones, 226; Bruce, 98; Tallmadge, 146; Wright, 223. Gaines—Dickinson, 124; Ballard, 216; Jones, 124; Tallmadge, 212; Wright, 123; Bruce, 3. Carlton—Dickinson, 305; Champlin, 96; Ballard, 308; Jones, 96; Tallmadge, 305; Wright, 96; Bruce. 3. Barrow, Union Democrat, is elected to the Assembly.

Monroe County—The Republican candidate for Senator is elected. Republican Assemblymen are elected in the First and Third Districts, and the Democratic candidate in the Second District.

Rochester gives the Union State Ticket about 300 majority.

Livingston County—Dansville, Ballard, 234; Jones, 304; Dickinson, 217; Champlin, 315. West Sparta, Ballard, 125; Jones, 63; Dickinson, 125; Champlin, 63.

Albany City, complete—*Secretary of State*—Jones, 5,048; Ballard, 3,682. *Attorney-General*—Champlin, 4,977; Dickinson, 3,749. *Canal Commissioner for vacancy*—Wright, 4,969; Bruce, 1,905; Tallmadge, 1,810.

Cayuga County—Auburn, Ballard, 921; Jones, 471, Dickinson, 923; Champlin, 463; Bruce, 839; Wright; 488; Tallmadge, 75. Springport, Ballard, 213; Jones, 102; Dickinson, 213; Champlin, 102; Bruce, 190; Wright, 58; Tallmadge, 27. Halsey and Anthony, Republican members of Assembly, elected. Abbott, Republican, for State Senator, doubtless elected.

Onondaga County—Eldridge, Second District—Ballard, 238; Jones, 136; Bruce, 213; Wright, 129; Tallmadge, 57.

Rensselaer County, First District, town of Schodac—18 majority for the Republican ticket.

Columbia County, town of Stuyvesant—The majority on the State and County is about 125 for the Democratic ticket.

Binghamton, Broome County—Dickinson, 1,233; Champlin, 117.

Cortlandt County—Homer, Ballard, 559; Jones, 111; Dickinson, 562; Champlin, 111; Bruce, 542; Wright, 111; Tallmadge, 14. Cortlandville, Ballard, 661; Jones, 64; Bruce, 561; Wright, 61; Tallmadge, 104. Harford, Ballard, 126; Jones, 19; Bruce, 126; Wright 19. Barry, (Union and Dem.,) is elected to the Assembly from Cortlandt County.

Madison County—Sullivan, First District—Jones, 153; Ballard, 146; Bruce, 123; Tallmadge, 22; Wright, 153.

Jefferson County—Watertown, Ballard, 649; Dickinson, 648; Bruce, 379; Tallmadge, 271; Wright, 422; Jones, 425; Champlin, 422.

Niagara County, Lockport—Ballard, 730; Jones, 658; Dickinson, 698; Champlain, 682; Bruce, 680; Wright, 672; Tallmadge, 31.

Fletcher (Dem.) is elected to the Assembly in District No. 1.

Poughkeepsie—Ballard has about 1,100 majority in Dutchess; Dickinson and Bruce the same. John B. Dutcher, First District, and Edmund Green, Second District, both Republicans, are elected to the Assembly. Wm. H. Tobey, Republican, is probably chosen to the Senate.

Chatauque County—Five towns—Dunkirk, Pomfret, Sheridan, Stockton and Arkwright, give Ballard 1,381; Jones, 759.

Horace Young, (Rep.,) is elected Senator from the Thirty-second District by a large majority.

Davis, (Independent Republican,) is elected to the Assembly, from the First District, by a large majority over H. A. Pendergrast, regular Repulican.

Henry C. Lake, Republican, is probably elected in the Second District, over C. J. Allen, Union Democrat.

THE ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Small Vote—Gov. Andrew Re-elected—The Legislature Strongly Republican.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The vote at the Massachusetts election to-day, was remarkably small; not much over one-half of that of last year. The vote of Boston, for Governor, is as follows: Andrew, 5,917; Davis, Democrat, 5,281 Worcester—Andrew, 1,439; Davis, 736. Lowell—Andrew, 2,139; Davis, 1,003.

The vote in fifty-two cities and towns foot up as follows: Andrew, 18,381; Davis, 9,911. Additional towns show a majority for Andrew of about two to one.

One Democrat is probably elected to the Senate from Boston. The Legislature is strongly Republican. The chief interest was in Burlingmes old district, where Sam. Hooker, Rep., is eleeted over G. B. Upton, Dem., by 900 majority. Charles G. Loring, of Boston, and ex-Gov. Clifford, of New-Bedford, are elected to the Senate on the Republican ticket. Newburyport gave Andrew 532, and Davis 534, and elected Caleb Cushing to the Legislature.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Nov 5.

The Assemblymen in Essex County are about divided. The entire Democratic County ticket is elected, and the first Democratic Sheriff for 30 years.

Railroad Death.

COLD SPRING, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

A man named DORSEY was run over and killed instantly by the down express, a mile above here, this evening. He was a carpenter, employed in the West Point Foundry.

New-Jersey.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—The body of a woman named MARY JANE BUCHANAN, was found yesterday forenoon, at her residence, No. 24 Sussex-street, Jersey City, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and it is supposed that she committed suicide. Coroner GAFFNEY impanneled a jury and adjourned the investigation until to-day. Deceased leaves a husband and five children.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.—The election progressed in Hudson County yesterday very quietly, and the vote fell far short of last year. A large quantity of counterfeit fives of the Clinton Bank of Maryland were distributed throughout the county, and accompanying the donations were tickets containing the name of a well-known candidate for Senator, wrongly spelled.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. OLDEN has issued a proclamation designating Nov. 28 to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

COL. BILLY WILSON OCCUPYING HIS FORMER POSITION—MORE ABOUT THE SANTA ROSA FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

PENSACOLA, Monday, Oct. 21.

This morning BILLY's big guns announced that Mr. WILSON and his braves were to be found at their old quarters. Their new cloth houses look quite neat and inviting. Whether our folks have any need of them, now that they are being housed after town fashion, I am not able to say. The name of the Confederate gunboat *Ewing* has been changed to the *Bradford*, and the steamer *Neafie* will hereafter be known as the *Nelms*, in honor of the brave Capt. BRADFORD, of Florida, and Lieut. NELMS, of Georgia, who fell in the battle of Santa Rosa. A more appropriate device in perpetuating the name of the fallen brave could not have been adopted. The military spirit of Pensacola is aroused to the fullest extent. In every direction, of an afternoon, the drum-beat is heard calling the Home Guards to the plaza, or summoning the soldier to his quarters. Capt. FARRAND, of the Confederate navy, arrived to-day from Richmond, on business connected with the Navy Department.

The same correspondent, in his letter of Oct. 20, writes:

"The winds and storms of the past few days have ceased their howlings and fury, and the city is now in the enjoyment of the calm and sunshine of a May morn. I telegraphed you last night that Lieut. S. SAYRE, of the Confederate Marine corps had been released on parole by Col. BROWN, on honor that when his wound would admit he should return to captivity, unless honorably exchanged. I have just left his room. He is in fine humor, and in his own peculiar vein relates some of the incidents of the fight in which he either played a part or witnessed. Having participated in the advance move, he was of course, in the rear on the return march, when and were most of the casualties befel our side. His leg was pierced with a Minié ball from the regulars of Lieut. SEELEY, who had by some means obtained the rear of our troops. He was carried by his immediate companions some distance down the beach, where he was left, under the belief that he would be carried aboard a little Confederate guard schooner or sloop that was standing immediately for the shore, but was not discovered, and, of coure, fell into the hands of the foe. After our troops had left the island he was approached by an officer on horseback, to whom he introduced himself as 'Lieut. SAYRE, of the Confederate States marines.' The officer replied, 'I am Lieut. LANGDON, of the army—you shall be immediately cared for.' He was next visited by some of WILSON's boys, who promised him good treatment, and claiming him as their prisoner. He was shortly after taken to the hospital, where he was treated with the utmost kindness by the Chief Surgeon, the officers of the army, as well as by the regular and Zouave privates. Col. BROWN also visited and conversed with him in the most amiable manner. Lieut. SAYRE will divulge nothing that compromises his honor. All our prisoners, while on the island, were treated in a similar manner, and it was no doubt gratifying to Col. BROWN to learn that Gen. BRAGG has acted in a like manner toward the Federal prisoners in his hands. Lieut. SAYRE was brought over on a litter.

We have learned that our prisoners all sailed on the 16th—we know not where, but probably for New-York or the Tortugas. The list, as above, was sent over by Col. BROWN. The wounded and sick in our hospitals are all slowly but gradually improving. The ladies are ceaseless in their efforts to render endurable their misfortunes by battle and camp. The old dry-dock, or rather its remains, I am told, floated off on Friday night, during a very high tide, and now lies precisely where it was originally intended to place it—right on the bar. Some of the officers from Pickens visited the old hulk on Saturday morning. We shall have an account of their visit and impressions, *viâ* New-York, one of these days."

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1861.

I have just conversed with a gentleman who left New-Orleans on the 24th ult., and who reports having experienced no difficulty in traveling on the way. His advices are the very latest received. This gentleman represents that the people all along the southern tier of States feel no serious apprehension whatever of any very damaging result from the operations of the Federal fleet. Those in the Gulf States were fully impressed that the fleet would not pay them a visit just at present, and even if it did they felt themselves in the utmost readiness to meet it. The raising of strong bodies of men to act as a home and coast-guard was proceeding vigorously, and in the City of New-Orleans alone at least 7,000 fully armed men could be gathered at any point in the space of two hours.

The cotton crop was almost wholly stored on the plantations, and much of it remains just as it was picked, owing to a want of bagging and rope to bale it. The expedition would, therefore, according to the belief of my informant, meet with but slim success so far as obtaining even a moderate supply of cotton was concerned. At the landings and in the large cotton marts there was no cotton whatever worth mentioning—and to obtain it in any quantity, it would have to be taken from the interior where it was grown.

That some of the planters, in view of their need of money, and the unheard-of price to be obtained, might aid in supplying the Federal vessels with the staple, was not doubted, but all such would be marked—branded as traitors to the new Government—their property confiscated, and they themselves driven forever from the Confederate dominions.

The *Ram Manassas* on being taken into dock at Algiers was found to be but slightly injured, and she was already afloat again and ready for active duty. The reason why HOLLINS did not follow up his victory and seize as prizes the two Federal vessels which ran aground, was because of the mishap to his own vessel, and the fact that the vessels which accompanied the *Ram* were not calculated for a heavy encounter alone with the Federal fleet. As respects the *Ivy*, she is believed to be the fastest tug afloat, but in a serious conflict her chances of success would be slim indeed.

The fire ships which accompanied the expedition were rendered entirely useless, owing to the current being against them, and these, therefore, took no part in the attack.

The British and French war steamers which had communicated with Southern ports had refused to take out commercial letters without the consent of their Governments. It is known, however, that through the influence of the representatives of those Governments, or under the cover of their official seals, some letters had been sent—arriving safely at the North, and from thence finding their way to Europe. Parties were on their way from England to New-Orleans for the purpose of purchasing cotton at the present low figure ruling there, (nine cents per pound,) and it was the openly expressed opinion of these parties that they would ship this cottou in less than three months, as by that time the blockade would be among the things that were.

The *Picayune* of the 23d, in an editorial article, rejoices that in the secession of the Southern States from the old Union all party spirit had been destroyed and "all true Southern men were now in one fold, so far as politics were concerned." That they were united was a fact beyond dispute, and that success would crown their efforts was not for a moment doubted.

Silver at New-Orleans was quoted at 10 per cent. and gold at 25 per cent. premium. One dollar notes, issued by the banks, supplied the place of coin, and these, with the Confederate notes, were the principal currency used.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

From the Richmond Examiner.

THE PRODUCE LOAN.

The office of the Produce Loan is, as we are informed, very much burdened with letters from the planters, suggesting and requiring modes of their relief under the conditions of their subscriptions to the Government. Nearly all these letters give the same account of the necessities of the planting interest, and hold out the certain prospect of large subscriptions to the loan, in case of the Government making small advances suitable to the actual necessities of the planters.

THE NEW TEN MILLION LOAN.

We learn that the loan of ten millions of dollars, which the Government is now negotiating through the banks, is intended only for the purpose of temporary convenience, on account of the present insufficient issue of Treasury Notes. The bank issues loaned the Government will be replaced to them in Treasury Notes, as soon as they are prepared. About six millions and a half of this temporary loan have already been taken.

NO BOUNTY LANDS GRANTED FOR SERVICE IN THE CURRENT WAR.

The following circular is being sent from the Pension Bureau to many applicants for bounty land for current military service:

PENSION OFFICE, Nov. 2, 1861.

SIR: The application for bounty land forwarded by you in behalf of a soldier of the present war, is herewith returned to your address. A sufficient number of similar unfounded claims having been presented to require special action on my part, both to prevent imposition upon soldiers who may be misled into the assertion of such a claim, and to save this office much useless labor, I have to inform you that no paper of this character will be placed among our files, or in any manner entertained.

There is no law granting bounty land for any service rendered subsequently to March 3, 1855, nor will any application be treated as valid under a future act of Congress, if made before the date of the approval of such act by the Executive.

Respectfully, yours,
JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

A FIGHT ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. H. S. FOOTE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30, 1861.

SIR: The *Conestoga*, Lieut. Commanding PHELPS, has again been up the Tennessee River as far as Eddysville, sixty-two miles distant from Paducah, with three companies of the Illinois Regiment, under command of Major PHILLIPS, and conjointly they have had a handsome and successful skirmish, in which the rebels broke and fled in every direction, leaving seven dead on the field.

Our casualties consist of two severely wounded and a few slightly so—among them a Captain of a company. Forty-four prisoners were taken from the enemy; also seven negroes and thirty-one horses, eleven mules, two transportation wagons, a large number of saddles, muskets, rifles, shot-guns, sabres, knives, &c.

Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS, and the officers and crew of the *Conestoga*, as well as Major PHILLIPS and his men, are deserving of the highest credit for their bearing in this expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. FOOTE,
Captain U. S. N., &c.

The Steamship "City of New-York."

It is scarcely more than a month ago that we had occasion to speak in terms of merited compliment of the trial trip of the *City of New-York*, belonging to the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company. In a few hours' run down the Bay, she displayed qualities of speed which seemed to place her at the head of the screw steam fleet belonging to the commercial world. In every other respect she seemed to be the equal of any vessel that leaves our port to cross the Atlantic. Since then the *City of New-York* has made an eastern and a western passage, both of so remarkable a character that the best expectations excited on the occasion we have referred to were more than realized. She left her dock at Pier No. 44 North River on the 5th of August, and after being detained several hours by the tide, crossed the bar at 4½ o'clock, P. M. Nine days and fourteen hours afterwards she was in the harbor of Queenstown, beating the *Persia*, which followed three days later, by several hours. During this passage, and the one just completed, the vessel was not allowed to run at her full pressure of steam, owing to the newness of the engines, which might easily have become heated. Hence it is reasonable to expect that in a more favorable period of the year, and when the motive power can be used to its fullest capacity, the vessel will exceed her best running this season. And yet it will be seen by the following extract from the log that the western trip was one of the most remarkable ever made, having been accomplished in the space of nine days and four hours. The storm prevented the vessel from reaching her dock on Saturday, and, indeed, she was compelled to put to sea during the most violent portion of it. The following is the official account of the run westward:

The British steamship *City of New-York*, Capt. PETRIE, from Liverpool Oct. 23, *viâ* Queenstown 24th, at twenty-five minutes past four P. M. arrived at Sandy Hook at half-past eight P. M. on the 2d of November. Oct. 30, at 7 P. M., Cape Race light bore north, distant six miles, but she could not approach, in consequence of the heavy southeast sea.

The following is a copy of the log of the *City of New-York*:

Date.	Wind.	Course.	Lat.	Lon.	Dist.
Oct. 23	Variable	—	—	—	—
Oct. 24	—	—	—	—	—
Oct. 25	Variable..S.	86 W.	51.14	13.47	156
Oct. 26	Variable	86	50.53	21.43	300
Oct. 27	South	85	50.28	29.12	284
Oct. 28	S. E	78	49.28	36.25	285
Oct. 29	Calm	79	48.34	43.58	302
Oct. 30	S. E	75	47.18	51.05	296
Oct. 31	S. E	57	44.27	57.10	306
Nov. 1	Variable	68	42.42	63.09	279
Nov. 2	N. N. E	66	40.35	69.23	304
Nov. 3	N. E	88	(Sandy Hook)		211

REMARKS.

Oct. 23 and 24—1:50 P. M., passed the Rock; 2:35, discharged the pilot off Belle Buoy; 7:20, off South Stack, strong southerly gale and rain; 5:26 A. M., passed Tuskar; 11:50, Bally Cotton, light winds and cloudy; 12:49, off Roche's Point; 1:28 P. M., anchored off Queenstown; 4:25, weighed and proceeded; 4:50, discharged pilot off Roche's Point; 10:20, west of Fastnet.

Oct. 25—Light westerly breeze and heavy northwest sea.

Oct. 26—Light wind and heavy westerly swell.
Oct. 27—Moderate breeze and cross sea.
Oct. 28—Light airs and cloudy.
Oct. 29—Calm and sultry.
Oct. 30—Light breeze and dense fog.
Oct. 31—Light breeze and dense fog.
Nov. 1—Light breeze and strong northwest breeze and clear.
Nov. 2—Fresh breeze and cloudy.
Nov. 3—Strong gale and dark cloudy weather; 8:30 P. M., slowed engines; midnight, sounded in eighteen fathoms; 7:15, received pilot.

News from the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 4.

Arrived, to-day: ships *Contest*, from New-York; *Catawba*, Boston. The former threw overboard $35,000 worth of merchandise

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—Juan Jova and servant, C. H. Morrell, F. P. Almerda, Mrs. S. Hemley, Miss A. Hemley, Miss S. Hamilton, Misses Sthamer, Mr. Sthamer, V. L. Pinto, Sidney Smith, J. M. Churchill and lady, Mrs. Satralque, 3 children and servant, J. J. Gomez, lady and son, Mrs. O. Baudress, son and servant, Mrs. M. O. Davidson and 2 children, Mrs. A. Badress, child and nurse, Miss J. J. Jova, Miss L. Jova, Mrs. Cabada, 2 children and servant, M. E. Gioni and lady, Mrs. A. Gallard, Miss Deschuere, Mrs. Deschuere, J. C. Pino, lady and servant, Edward Mayz, Geo. Everett, B. Yzquerdo, Mr. Deschapelles, Mr. Donaldson and lady, Chas. Sherwood, wife and 2 children, J. Hernandee, F. B. Smith, Ygnacio Peon, J. Staple; S. S. Rubira, F. D'A. Silva, E. Mestre, G. Girard, Samuel B. Mellner, M. Vandrell, R. Molina, N. Adam, J. Molina, lady and servant, J. M. Caranova, J. Medina and son, A. Hobbe and son, Miss B. Hobbe, 2 brothers and servant, E. Cabada, M. Camerno, J. Sernaro, Mr. Barnes and lady, Mrs. Berkel, Mrs. Zippacci, Mr. Locatello and lady, Mr. Alberlizzi and lady, S. A. Cohnert, T. J. Ninne, V. Fernandez, O. Correoso, Mrs. Herrer, H. S. Jaycou, W. G. Poujaud, M. Mustelur, P. Mustelur, Miss M. Gruyn, Miss M. E. Silveria, Mrs. G. Cruz, Mrs. Edelmann and daughter, Miss J. Mazas, M. Pascual, B. Gallot, R. Ponce de Leon and servant, Mrs. J. D. Hopkins, Miss Zoe Marlot, B. Springston, D. Clapp, A. McKenney, Jas. Malcombe, J. U. Read, Lorenza Pazas, R. Bendino, F. Castillo, G. Manas, J. S. Perira, A. B. Treadwell, J. G. Oma, Job Mills, P. Casres, S. Salesburg, Clarence Ogden, Mr. Macaferri, Mr. Collili, Mr. Balquer, Mr. Pozzesi, C. Boahant, J. K. Souther, J. A. Souther, Mr. Maggie, Mr. Merestro, J. A. y Rutra and lady, Clarence Castine, Y. Zula, D. O'Brien, J. Martinez, J. Marquette, Juan A. Andrede, B. R. Wylee, J. C. Meader, H. A. Hall, J. F. Stimson, F. B. Thoms, S. Bee and lady, S. C. Calder, W. R. Hall, T. Vidal, J. E. Kuloff, Santiago Cavorera, C. Le Courie, T. Pectier, P. P. Ponce, C. Matagrin, Ricardo E. Ginde, C. Killoverde, P. Montane, F. Chaulot, C. Fenard, W. Scott, J. M. M. Aquayo, G. Bonneral, Jacob Neshutz, W. D. O'Brien, Avery Smith, Chas. Rivers, J. Ruthven Lord, W. T. Sherman, Chas. Conrad, Wm. Conrad, H. Libbi, Mr. Kuffe, Lorenzo Mayo, Richard Hernandez, J. Lehren, Jas. E. Bachman.

Nov. 5.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—W. B. Smith, lady and two sons; Miss Smith, C. F. Spang and lady, W. H. Williams and sister, Mr. la Grange and lady, Mr. Hull and lady, Miss Hull and two sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, child, infant and nurse; Irwin Van Wart, Irving Grinnell, Mr. Schroeder, W. Bush, Ensign Browne, W. G. Johnson, Mr. Joly, Mr. Warnery, Mrs. Caroline Cox, Mr. Spedding and daughter, Miss Hull and servant, Mrs. Burton, Infant and nurse; W. Smith and maid, Mr. Lansing and lady, A. M. Edmiston, Abel Guy, Weston & Brother Mr. Muller, A. L. Rowe, Thos. Brittan, S. Morris, Thos. Tasker, Jr, Mr. Pillot, Mr. Englehorn, Wm Dickson and man servant, W. Weldon and lady, Mr. Gilmore and lady, Miss Weston and sister, Mrs. Trefousse, infant and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Bryson, Mr. De Trefousse, J. T. Miranda, Henry Lansing, B. Stradley, S. Lenhiem, Master Bernal, L. P. Morton, Mr. Cazalis, lady, five children and two nurses; S. H. Ellon, Mr. Bertschmann, Mr. Horent, E. Sarcotti, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Cachmann, Mrs. Bailleire, two infants and nurse; Michael Honan, O'Neill Bayley, V. Triquet, A. B. Coxe, J. W. Riddle, W. J. Swain, B. C. Townsend, F. Avery, F. Roelfson, A. Shawcross, Jon. Cordukes, P. W. Wallace, Joseph Still, Miss Butt, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Loskey, Mrs. Dryden, T. Scanthbury, Mr. Webb, Thos. Maddock, J. L. Mare, A. N. Leckie, Wm. Powell, Lovett & Powell, mail officer.—Total, 116.

In bark Mary C. Dyer, for Nuevitas—Richard Gibbs, M. C. Rodriquez, Miss Isabel Arango, Miss M. Arango, Miss Gertrude Estrada, Benjamin Sanchez, wife, 4 children and servant, Gaspar Betancourt and son, W. H. Tinquin, Daniel Thompson, Macedonia Suannes, Juan Vall.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 5—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Carl Joseph, Ed. Temes, Jose Temes, Ch. De Ro, J. Helm, T. Merckens, C. A. Geissheimer, A. Lequesre, Fanny Oversholz, Gustav Kaste, Henry Oversholz, Louisa Kaste, W. Schulz, George Pierce, Jacob Pierce, Eliza Matton and lady, Julie Reiff, Hy. Wenemann, Daniel Grill, A. Stein, John Kupper, R. Bernett, A. Von Groeben, A. Pineda, Elsabe Kruse and two children, A. Warnenold, F. Warnebold, Mary Salomons and two children, F. Stegmuller, A. Bentel, L. Bremer, Ed. Zuckler, Adam Krug, Ed. Moye, F. Zohler, V. Lowenfeld, A. Engfer, F. Correl, F. Schabenger, A. L. Simona, Rev. Mr. F. Veggins, Mary F. Veggins, Capt. P. Isebarterel, B. Gloohsmann, G. Seymer, J. De Bespane, J. Baufiro, Eugene Baufiro, A. Baufiro, J. Blumberg, R. J. Dimauk, George Muller, Richard Cornell, F. R. Cornell, Eliza Cornell, C. H. Perchard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 35 | Sun sets.... 4 53 | Moon sets.... 8 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 53 | Gov. Island. 11 42 | Hell Gate.... 1 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Saladin, Russell, Liverpool, Walden & Booth.

Steamer Alida, Robertson, Philadelphia.

Ships Chapin, McCallis, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; F. Nightingale, Holmes, London. Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Ocilla, Ashby, Havana, I. B. Gager.

Brigs Conflict, Rutan, Granada and St. Kitts, J. H. Hubbard & Co.; L. P. Snow, Lord, St. Pierre, R. P. Buck & Co.; B. Young, Cook, Portland, G. M. Hatch.

Schooners Abby Brackett, Cobb, Port Jefferson, Benner & Deake; Caroline C., Pomeroy, Boston, master; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Havana; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Grimes, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Thomas Jones, Hazleton, Havana, N. H. Brigham.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Oct. 20, and Southampton 23d, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Oct. 26, lat. 50, lon. 11, spoke Br. ship Isusquiza, from Bombay for Liverpool. Oct. 27, lat. 50 25, lon. 23, spoke ship Antarctic, strg. N. Oct. 31, lat. 48 10, lon. 48, passed a large iceberg. Nov. 4, 10 A. M., off Nantucket Light, saw an Am. bark, showing white flag with red cross; also the Hamb. steamship Teutonia and Br. steamship City of Baltimore, hence; also ship Adelaide, from Liverpool for New-York. Had changeable weather from Oct. 23 to Nov. 4, when experienced a heavy gale from southward.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Oct. 26, via Queenstown 27th, at 4:12 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Passed the Battery at 11 A. M. The steamer Niagara, from Boston, just arr. Oct. 28, lat. 51 22, lon. 14 30, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Queenstown and Liverpool. 4th inst., lat. 41 12, lon. 67 40, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence. Length of passage from Queenstown, 8 ds. 19 hours.

U. S. steam transport Eastern State, Peel, Locust Point, in ballast.

H. B. M. steam frigate Immortalite, Capt. George H. Hancock, Halifax; is 3,060 tons, 51 guns, and has a crew of 570 men.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship David Hoadley, Barnaby, Liverpool Oct. 3, with coal and salt to J. & N. Smith & Co.; 20 passengers in the steerage. Oct. 21, lat. 44 19, lon. 36, was in co. with a ship supposed to be the New-Hampshire, from Liverpool for New-York. Nov. 3, off Fire Island, took pilot from boat No. 13. Has experienced a succession of heavy gales the entire passage.

Ship Revenue, Luce, Liverpool Sept. 28, with coal to Howland & Frothingham. Was 8 ds. in the Channel, since which time had very heavy westerly gales. Nov. 2, off Nantucket, had a very heavy E. gale, which lasted 15 hours.

Ship Cambina, (of Bath,) Perry, London, and Deal Oct. 1, via Machiasport Nov. 2, in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co. Had very heavy weather. Nov. 2, off Nantucket, encountered a very severe gale from E. to S. E. and S.

Ship Wellfleet, (of Boston,) McGilvery, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with guano to Walsh, Carver & Chase. 3d inst., off Great Egg Harbor, saw 2 schrs. anchored near the beach one apparently in the surf.

Ship Arcole, Crafts, Havre Oct. 21, and Beachy Head Oct. 28, with mdse. and 89 passengers to J. Atkins & Co. Experienced light airs and storms all the passage.

Ship Crown Point, (of Newburyport,) Knight, Liverpool 36 ds., with salt and cotton to master. 2d inst., off Fire Island, experienced a severe gale from E.

Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. and 63 passengers to John A. McGaw. Had westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship J. C. Boynton, (of Richmond, Me.,) Theobold, Bath 5 ds., in ballast, to J. W. Elwell & Co.—(Arr. 4th.)

Bark Honduras, (of Balize,) Marshall, Balize, Hond., Oct. 20, with mahogany and logwood to F. Alexandre. Nov. 1, lat. 28 30, lon. 79 40, experienced a heavy gale from S. E.; at noon was struck by a white squall, which carried away the maintopsail-tie, parted foot-rope of the foretopsail, split the sail and sprung the yard; while in the act of reefing the topsail was boarded by a heavy sea, which filled the deck and broke everything moveable about. At night the wind increased to a hurricane; was obliged to scud the bark all night under close-reefed main topsail.

Bark Arethusa, Seeley, Miragoane 35 ds., with logwood to Metcalf & Duncan. 2d inst., lat. 37 28, lon. 74 30, had the late gale from E. S. E. to S. E.; split sails, stove bulwarks, and did other damage.

Bark Elizabeth, Wilkins, Montevideo Sept. 11, in ballast, to Burdett & Everitt. The schr. Emma J. Mead, Lepari, for Buenos Ayres, sld. 4th; brig Almon Rowell, Boyd, for St. Thomas, sld. 4th.

Bark Mary Baker, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Churchill, Cork 35 ds., via Yarmouth, N. S., 6 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Golden Rule, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 22 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. Oct. 2, lat. 33 20, lon. 75, took a severe gale from S., which lasted 48 hours.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Oct. 20, with goatskins, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co. Nov. 2, lat. 36, lon. 73, experienced a tremendous gale from S. S. E., which lasted 8 hours. Received no damage.

Bark Chas. Kean, Swan, Bremen 44 ds., in ballast to McCready, Mott & Co.

Brig Thomas M. Mayhew, (Br., of Bermuda,) Frith, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co. Nov. 2, 100 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, experienced a violent gale from S. S. E. to S. E., which lasted 8 hours.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (Br., of Bermuda.) Hill, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. 2d inst., lat. 38, lon. 74, experienced a very heavy gale from E. S. E. to S. E. Left no vessels.

Bark Cabot, (Br., of Pictou,) McGregor, Pictou 14 ds., with coal to McCall & Frith. Experienced heavy weather. Nov. 3, off Montauk, took a very heavy gale from E. S. E. No damage.

Bark Sclavonia, (Br., of Whitby,) Ramstadt, Dieppe, France, 40 ds., in ballast to master. Had westerly winds most of the passage. Nov. 2, lat. 41, lon. 71, encountered a furious gale from E. S. E.

Brig John Butler, (Br., of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Miner, St. Thomas Oct. 15, via Martha's Town, Inagua, Oct. 23, and fortune Island 25th, with salt to H. S. Smith.

Brig Nummer Eines, (No. 1., Pruss.,) Brockbch, Cork 48 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Advance, (Br., of Cornwallis,) Curry, St. Croix Oct. 15, via Grand Turk 13 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff. Nov. 2, lat. 38 25, lon. 74 30, experienced a heavy gale from E. S. E. to S. E., during which carried away the mainmast, and lost the sail and rigging attached. Oct. 27, lat. 32, lon. 74, Wm. Michner, first officer, died; he was a native of Falmouth, N. S., aged 34 years.

Schr. Hampden Belle, Alexander, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Boston, Brower, Philadelphia, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. J. Merritt, Hughson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Albert, Hooper, Philadelphia, coal for Hartford
Schr. Pavilion, Langley, Rondout, coal for Boston.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. R. Borden, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Seaport, Velsen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Blossom, Douglas, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Martin, Miller, Elizabethport, for Five Mile River.
Schr. Stranger, Anthony, Elizabethport, for Newbridge.
Sloop Van Buren, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Sloop Proof Glass, Tyler, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Sloop Metamora, Bixbee, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Sloop Suffolk, Simonson, Elizabethport, with coal.
Sloop J. Travis, Disbrow, Elizabethport, with coal.
Sloop J. Van Nuyoe, Germain, Elizabethport, with coal
BELOW—Two ships and a foreign bark.
WIND—During the day, S. W. to S. E.

Sailed.

Oct. 5.—Steamship Columbia, for Havana.

Oct. 4.—Ships Charlotte A. Stamler, Antwerp; Uncle Toby, Havre; Parana, Cadiz; Star, Havre; John Harris, Bristol. Barks Maraval, Barbados; Daniel, Havre; Wellington, (Br.,) Queenstown; Henry, Antwerp. Barkantine Young America, Havana. Brigs Poinsett, Jersey, England; Azelia, Oporto; Lizzie Gardner, Antigua. Schooners Fleetwood, Para; Ann Leonard, Laguayra; Sardinian, and Cowperthwaite, Lisbon

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Arr. steamers Baltimore, Baltimore; ship Fairfield, Cardiff; barks David Kimball, Bordeaux; Thos. Whitney, London; brig Bird of the Wave, Port Paix; schr. Joseph Nickerson, Cape Haytien.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Venus, Atkinson, from Curacoa Oct. 20, reports that the Hanov. brig Malthus, from Curacoa for Hamburg, with a cargo of coffee and hides, went ashore 18th ult. on the E. point of the island, and still remained there on the 20th.

ST. GEORGES, Bermuda, Oct. 23.—Brig Standard, from New-York, bound to Guadaloupe, arrived at Hamilton Oct. 16, leaking badly. Has discharged cargo, and found some 150 bbls. flour damaged.

FAYAL, Oct. 4.—Schr. Retrieve put in here on the 27th ult., having sprung a leak, and sustained some damage to rudder and bowsprit. A survey has been held, and it has been decided that she is totally unseaworthy, and she has consequently been dismantled, and will be sold at public auction, together with her whaling outfit.—(Both by letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Arburtis—brig, 11 ds. from Eastport for Ayre, Oct. 16, lat. 46, lon. 42.

Calvin—ship, of St. John, N. B., from Quebec for Liverpool, Oct. 19, lat. 44, lon. 40.

Joseph Fish—bark, for Philadelphia, Nov. 1, lat. 27, lon. 74 20.

Zephyr—Br. bark, strg. S. W., Oct. 29, lat. 35, lon. 60.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Oct. 20, schrs. Julia Smith, Orlando, and Louisa Fraser, Beaston, from Philadelphia, dischg. coal for U. S. Government.

At St. Croix, Oct. 15, brig Emily Fisher, for Turks Island, to load for New-York; would sail the same day; brig Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) for New-York next day; schr. Havelock, (Br.,) for do. do.

At Fortune Island, Oct. 25, brig A. C. Cook, from St. Thomas, arr. Oct. 25—could not obtain a cargo, and would sail for Ragged Island the 25th, to load for New-York.

At Inagua, Oct. 23, Br. schr. Persia, hence, just arr., in 22 ds.

At Balize, Hond., Oct. 20, brig Dunbar, for Queenstown, to sail 7th or 8th.

At Miragoane, Oct. 23, brig Maria, from Boston, just arr.

At Montevideo, Sept. 11, brigs Volante, Botsford, for New-York, in ballast, ready 6th; barks Sir John Scofield, from Portland, for Mavemain, dischg.; Lucy, Lincoln, from Boston, dischg., and others before reported.

[PER PERSIA.]

Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 27.

Arrived from New-York—Depesche, at Dublin; Robena, at Glasgow; Ocean Pearl, at Waterford; E. Kreplin, at Browershaven; Attille, at Flushing; Edmond, South Carolina, Mary, Parliament, William Frothingham, and Autocrat, at Havre.

Arrived from Baltimore—J. C. Jones, at Havre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.
TWO SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 6, opening at 2 o'clock. And in the EVENING, commencing at 7½.
The following are the distinguished features for both occasions:
GRAND ENREE—THE ITALIAN BANDITTI.
ELLA ZOYARA, SIG. SEBASTIAN, Mlle. HELOISE, EATON STONE, MAST. STICKNEY.
CLOWNS—JOE PENTLAND, DEN STONE, S. STICKNEY, Jr.
"A LEAP FOR LIFE," by W. F. SMITH.
Children admitted to Boxes in the afternoon for 15 cts.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A brown-stone house, desire to rent one or two furnished rooms to single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with or without board. Apply at No. 132 East 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a German Protestant woman, who speaks English, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.